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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 164. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
13th September	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	E.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mecina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA." 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, at April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	9th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep'	19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y, Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	580[illegible]	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA ..	1195,	Th. 11th Sept.	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA ..	12185,	Fri. 12th Sep	6 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2184.	Mon. 15th Sept.	11 a.m.	† P.D. & C.M

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195, tons, on Thursday, 11th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 11th September calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PURNEA ..	2306	Thursday, 18th Sept
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	.. 2nd October
†PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 16th October
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 30th October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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10th September, 1913.
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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director
160

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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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666

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WANTED—An experienced Tutor, Graduate or F.A., for a small boy. Good experience in teaching boys. Salary Rs. 30 to 35 per month with free quarters. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to LT.-COLONEL PRATAP JUNG, R.B., Doti Shilgarhy, P. O., Jhulaghat, via Almora.

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DALIP SINGH,
(9481—d) 10 sep. Secretary.

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F. TEHRANI.

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WANTED—Some GRADUATES on permanent service to start with Rs. 30 (thirty). Apply sharp to the nudersigned before the 15th instant.
(Sd.) CHAGANLAL G.,
KINKHABWALA,
Assistant Accountant-General,
Public Works Branch.
Baroda 5th September, 1913.

WANTED A well qualified and experienced MEDICAL OFFICER (Indian) on Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per mensem, according to qualifications, rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Also a good L.M.S., with experience in hospital work preferred, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to
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WANTED.

WANTED a very showy MALE ELEPHANT for "Sawari." Please state height, age, and price with Photograph. Apply to HAZUR A. D. C., Bhavnagar State.

WANTED—Four couple English Fox Hounds, strong, healthy and musical, at a reasonable price. All dogs will be preferred. Apply to K. B. SAHIBZADA SHER ALI KHAN, A.D.C. to His Highness.
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Chief Secretary,
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WANTED, a qualified FOREST OFFICER for Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem plus fixed Travelling Allowance of Rs. 20. Apply stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) including copy of the last certificate received by the applicant from his last employer, to
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WANTED, in October next at Peshawar, a pair-horse LANDAU, rubber-tyred, with lamps, etc., complete.
Apply stating price and giving full particulars with description and maker's name to
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FOR SALE—Bull Terrier puppies, long pedigrees both sides; dam a prize winner at English shows, Rs. 75 each. Apply MONTE ROSA, Dadysett Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Available first week in October—Foxhounds, 2½ couple bitches; 6 couple dogs. For particulars apply to Hon. SEC., Belgaum Hunt, (c/o 110th L. Inf.)

FOR SALE—400 High Velocity Cogswell and Harrison Certus Rifle, only fired 400 rounds, with about 60 cartridges. In good condition, very accurate. Price Rs. 200. Apply CAPT. LARGE, 3rd Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE 1912—10-12 Clement Bayard Motor, complete with hood, screen, 5 lamps, speedometer, and wheels fitted with detachable Warland Dual Rims and one spare rim. Brought out in November 1912. In good order. Price Rs. 4,000 or offer. Apply CAPT. H. C. POLLOCK, R.E., Jhansi.

STAMPS—Indian Native States—25 varieties As. 12; 50, Rs. 2; 75, Rs. 3; 100, Rs. 5½; 150, Rs. 14; 200, Rs. 25. Apply to B. B. SONALKAR, Indore City, C. I.

FOR SALE.—A 1911 TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE, free engine, in good running order. New outer cover, spare inner tube and accessories, Rs. 600.
Ladies' rubber-tyred CABRIOLET by Evans, Pindi, in good order, Rs. 350. Apply.
EXEC. ENGINEER,
Nasik.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION a 16 B. H. P. Oil Engine, pump and accessories, on Monday, 15th September 1913, by the Borsud Municipality. For particulars apply to
THE CHAIRMAN,
Borsud Municipality.
0414

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in "North Cote House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 155.
FLATS in "Rachel Lodge," Apollo Bunder.
First floor in Junjeera Chambers. Rent Rs. 255.
Ground floor West in Junjeera Chambers. Rent. Rs. 225
Third floor No. 6, Waterloo Mansions. Rent Rs. 230.
First floor West in Jenkins House. Rent. Rs. 105.
Third floor East in Jenkins House. Rent Rs. 115.
The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.
A SHOP on Esplanade Road for years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor. Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
0449

FROM 1st October, a FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 122. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO LET—24/2 KAMEL MANSIONS, Arthur Bunder, from 15th September at half rent. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—Airy and Commodious Blocks and separate Bungalows at Mazagaon, Hope Hall Estate—on the Tram Line—a minute's walk from the Railway Station—Rent moderate. Apply on the premises or LAKHAMSI NAPPOO, Dana Bunder.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 2766 for one Share No. 11937 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Lalji Mowji Vuria, last endorsed to Sorabji Cursetji Divecha and Certificate No. 2767 for one Share No. 11938 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Sorabji Cursetji Divecha have been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.
DADABHOY SORABJI DIVECHA.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN B. E. A. PRITCHARD, 83RD. WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY.

ALL CLAIMS on the above Estate should be submitted to THE PRESIDENT, Committee of Adjustment, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, Secunderabad, not later than 30th September, 1913, after which date no claims will be entertained.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

OWING to Wednesday the 17th September 1913 being a public holiday, Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by 12 noon on Thursday the 18th September 1913, instead of Tuesday as usual, except in the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b), (c) and (d) page 99 and foot-note page 101 of the Current Coaching Guide when the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times stated therein on Thursday the 18th September, 1913.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th September, 1913.
262

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per Share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th day of September, 1913.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th September, to THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.
Bofbay, 9th September, 1913.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for three years, commencing from 1st January, 1914.
2. Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, 27th September, 1913, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDARS for STATIONERY and PAPER.
3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on SATURDAY, 27th September, 1913.
4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to the
CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Ry.,
Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 9th September, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi

Down North-Western Fast Ex-press. 1,2,3.	Down Passenger. 1,2,3.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Fast Ex-press. 1,2,3.	Up. Passenger. 1,2,3.
H. M.	H.M.		H. M.	H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr. 8-30	6-45
23-30	6-55	Arr. Delhi ..	Dep. 6-0	21-20
1-23	..	Arr. Meerut Cantt..	Dep. 5-11	..
3-27	..	Arr. Saharanpur ..	Dep. 3-8 5	..
9- 7	..	Arr. Lahore ..	Dep. 20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr. Rawalpindi ..	Dep. 13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr. Peshawar Cantt.	Dep. 8-48	..

B. C. GLWOOD,
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY the 11th and 12th instant those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th Sept., 1913. 0426

ALL the subscribers to the Prof. Entee Address and Memorial Fund are cordially invited to attend at a meeting of the subscribers to be held in the Samaldas College premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., when the question of memorial, to be raised out of the balance in hand, will be considered and finally approved.
(Sd.) KASHIRAM B. JANI,
VAI KUNTHRAY, N. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretaries,
Prof. Entee A. and M. Committee.
Bhavnagar, 4th September, 1913.

IMPORTANT TO LARGE COTTON MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, SUGAR FACTORIES, ETC.—FOR SALE. One Second-hand Compound Surface condensing Corliss Valve Engine, 800 H. P., by Hick Hargreaves, 26 by 44, by 72, running smoothly, 60 revolutions, 20 ropes, 1¾in. dia. with patent Automatic Barring Engine, all in good working order, with all fittings complete, capable to run a cotton mill of 25,000 Spindles and 400 Looms for another 20 years, to be sold very cheap as it lies at the old Soonderdas Mill, Gilder, Street, Byculla Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on TUESDAY, the 9th and SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1913, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m., on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—
Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.
Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa shall proceed along the following roads:—
Walkeshwar to Fort. Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.
Cumballa Hill to Fort. Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.
R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 8th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on TUESDAY, the 9th and SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1913, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m., on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—
Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.
Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa shall proceed along the following roads:—
Walkeshwar to Fort. Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.
Cumballa Hill to Fort. Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.
R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 30th August 1913.

MADRAS CORPORATION NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 3,42,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Corporation of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 283 and 284 of the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd September, 1913.
Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President, by noon, on the 22nd of September, 1913.
The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st October 1913.
VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
Revenue Officer,
Revenue Department,
Corporation of Madras,
Madras, 5th September, 1913.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a BUILDING in connection with the Antonio Da Silva's High School at Dadar, will be received on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1913 at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Office of the Undersigned.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 100 (One Hundred).
Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Work, may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.),
Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 one per each set.
THE HONORARY SECRETARY does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F. R. I. B. A., &c.,
Architects, &c.
Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 8th September, 1913.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGES RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Esta Abdulla Tahmi Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY the 10th, day of September 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the remaining goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jetha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, dummies of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Meghjee Khetsey and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 15th September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the right title and interest of the above insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to Rs. 2,35,110-1-5. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and the list of outstandings apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Manipatrao Keshowrao Acharya and another insolvents, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell on Saturday the 27th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) The Eight, title and interest of the above Insolvents in the following Vacant piece of land on the premises at Mantunga near the Leper Asylum.
PARTICULARS:—The right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in a vacant piece of land situate at Matunga on the East of the public Road from Sion to Bombay near the Matunga Leper Asylum and admeasuring 4761 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2/1105 and assessed by the Municipality under old No. 472 and New No. 210 and which is bounded as follows:—i. e. to say on the East by a vacant piece of land on the West by the aforesaid Sion to Bombay Road, on the North by the public passage and on the South party by a vacant piece of land and partly by a Portuguese Church. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay.
Sept., 9th 1913.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1913. 251

SPECIAL OFFER
For the Rains.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26/ only.
Note Address:—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road and Watson's Hotel,
BOMBAY.

Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety healthy complexion if you use
Rowland's Kalydor
"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD. To-Night! Tel. No. 127
A Superb Classical Drama
CLIOS and PHYLETES.
A Magnificent Itala Masterpiece, produced in style of that world famous film-play.
"THE FALL OF TROY"
If you have seen "The Fall of Troy" you can guess this must be like. If you have not
Come and See for Yourselves.
SAVED BY HER LION. (Exciting Forest Drama)
WATERFALLS IN FINLAND. (Coloured Views.)
MYSTERIOUS BATH-TUB. (Screaming Comic.)
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.
Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

THE EXCELSIOR.
(Full Programme at 6-30 p.m.
Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.)
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
the
PANTOMIME FAVOURITE.
(Miss Alice Digby)
CHARMING SONGS AND DAINTY DANCES.
FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME AS USUAL.
including the drama
LIKE A SISTER
showing explosion of an æroplane in mid-air,
MATINEES.
on
Parsi Holidays
Thursday, and Friday
at 3 p. m.
when the great film
LES MISERABLES.
complete will be shown.
147

DANCE
OF THE
BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB
AT THE
TOWN HALL
On FRIDAY, 19th September, 1913.
Tickets can be had from the Hony. Secretary, or through Club Members.
G. A NEWBY,
Hony. Secretary,
Bazar Gate Police Station.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ESTABLISHED 1885. BY APPOINTMENT. ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.
CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN INDIA:—
FIRE (Special Rate for Bungalows, Offices, and Public Buildings).
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS (The most Comprehensive Policy issued in India).
MOTOR CAR (Private and Business cars insured against all Risks at low Premiums).
MOTOR CYCLE (Policies covering all Risks at low Premiums).
BURGLARY (Housebreaking and Theft, including collusion by Servants).
FIDELITY GUARANTEE (Employers insured against Embezzlement or Fraud of Employees).
CYCLE (Ordinary Cycles insured again Damage and Theft).
PLATE GLASS (Shop Fronts, etc., insured against Breakage).
LIFT (Lift owners insured against liability for accidents to passengers,)
INDIAN BRANCH—12-14 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
(Next to Eastern Bank) POST BOX No. 112.
Manager for India: G. M. Rose.

THE LATEST HAIR DESTROYER.
BADSHAHI SOAP.
The only world renowned Soap for destroying superfluous hair Rs. 1-0-0 per box (Three Tablets). Postage Extra.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
C. C. MAHAJAN & CO.,
Shaik Meman Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

INSURANCE.
FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent
Office:- 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETRUL.

...ress:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
...PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 9th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ambala. The minimum is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts where maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0.24" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall, lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of Rajputana and clear in Sind. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer and Jaipur. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para records 0.54" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Deesa and Neemuch. Day temperature is below the average at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.50" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Nagpur. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0.31" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.70" and Belgaum 0.23". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the remaining districts. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Maximum temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan. Half an inch of rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts of Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. Light showers are reported from the north Punjab, east Rajputana and the south Konkan. The disturbance over the head of the Bay appears to effect weather in the extreme eastern districts of the United and the Central Provinces.

Isolated showers are likely in Gujarat, and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan. A few falls may occur in east Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 9th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th) ..	97.3	79.5	86	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	92.3	82.3	85	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th) ..	106.3	89.1	54	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	98.3	76.0	69	..	10.28	+5.74
Rawalpindi ..	92.9	64.1	72	0.02	22.92	+2.45
Lahore ..	98.4	71.2	76	0.12	18.09	+4.11
Sirsa ..	96.8	76.0	66	..	17.84	+7.77
Ambala ..	97.5	75.9	55	..	28.21	+6.81
Delhi ..	98.0	79.3	55	..	13.56	—7.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	99.0	80.0	59	..	7.39	—14.54
Mainpuri ..	95.3	?	83	..	10.66	—10.61
Jhansi ..	96.6	78.2	58	..	9.44	—21.25
Cawnpore ..	92.6	78.5	79	0.02	18.79	—9.83
Allahabad ..	92.1	78.0	76	..	22.36	—8.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	100.1	75.8	70	..	2.91	+0.67
Karachi ..	87.0	77.0	78	..	12.01	+6.08
Ajmer ..	87.6	75.0	86	..	10.64	—7.00
Jaipur ..	95.2	73.6	90	0.24	12.63	—7.23
Kotah ..	93.6	77.6	68	..	15.30	—7.89
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	87.0	72.5	84	..	38.37	+16.09
Dwarka ..	85.3	77.7	84	..	17.25	+4.00
Veraval ..	82.6	77.8	82	..	24.55	+8.74
Rajkot ..	89.6	70.3	83	..	27.69	+4.76
Bhavnagar Para ..	88.0	74.8	89	0.54	35.81	+18.88
Surat ..	86.4	74.6	91	..	37.06	2.03
Ahmedabad ..	87.6	75.7	88	..	35.17	+9.54
Deesa ..	87.3	74.9	91	0.03	34.77	+13.54
Neemuch ..	81.9	69.0	89	..	23.89	+0.07
Indore ..	81.1	68.6	84	..	36.06	+10.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88.8	74.3	77	..	30.32	—15.62
Saugor ..	87.8	70.6	78	..	21.92	—15.60
Hoshangabad ..	87.1	72.4	93	..	36.14	—3.67
Khandwa ..	86.2	72.1	78	..	38.15	+15.16
Akola ..	88.7	72.0	77	..	25.81	+1.95
Amraoti ..	88.3	71.8	77	..	34.32	+9.37
Nagpur ..	80.6	75.8	71	..	42.95	+5.01
Chanda ..	91.5	76.0	74	..	49.37	+8.29
Raipur ..	89.7	73.6	80	0.50	34.46	—4.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.9	76.4	84	0.01	65.28	+3.72
Ratnagiri ..	82.3	72.9	85	..	66.26	—22.00
Mormugao ..	79.5	72.7	95	0.31	82.34	+1.69
Karwar ..	79.2	1.5	90	0.02	83.06	—21.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	80.4	68.1	72	..	12.91	—1.37
Ahmednagar ..	86.1	63.5	71	..	18.34	+4.87
Poona ..	85.0	64.8	80	..	22.33	+5.50
Sholapur ..	90.8	70.1	80	0.70	11.39	—5.80
Bijapur ..	89.2	70.3	78	..	8.95	—1.19
Belgaum ..	79.3	63.5	87	0.23	31.50	—3.44
Aurangabad ..	85.4	68.5	72	..	19.80	+0.32
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	90.4	73.7	75	..	35.60	5.64
Hyderabad ..	84.8	72.2	88	0.01	13.96	—5.62
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.3	72.8	80	..	89.73	—21.46
Calicut ..	82.3	73.1	93	..	?	?
Cochin ..	85.7	73.7	89	..	64.75	—1.85
Colombo ..	85.0	71.5	93	..	12.73	—4.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam. ..	93.8	77.7	82	0.03	7.79	—11.92
Bellary ..	95.0	73.3	66	..	3.07	—4.31
Cuddapah ..	99.0	78.0	64	..	5.42	—9.92
Madras ..	97.1	77.0	81	0.02	5.06	—7.45
Bangalore ..	87.3	67.3	85	..	9.71	—4.95
Coimbator ..	90.4	68.8	81	..	2.83	—1.74
Trichinopoly ..	100.1	76.8	57	..	1.98	—6.35
Negapatam ..	95.2	76.7	81	..	7.12	—1.28

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

A slight disturbance in the extreme north has given some precipitation in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. Otherwise there has been little change in the general conditions. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Southwest Punjab and east of Central Provinces; fairly general in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India east and Konkan; and local in north West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, east Rajputana and south Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are Mergui one and half; Dibrugarh one; Dhubri two; Berhampore and Jalpaiguri one; Mymensingh four; Bogra one and half; Khusab, Montgomery and Peshawar one; Sonamaro half; Jaipur quarter; Sutna three-quarters; Jagdalpur two; and Sholapur three-quarters.

Forecast; An increase of rainfall in peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 8th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·824
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	"	76·4
Dew Point	"	75·0
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	0·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	6·8
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do. ..	..	76·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. SSW, W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	136
Fall of Rain	inches	0·12
Total fall during month ..	..	2·42
Total fall during year ..	..	65·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 9th September.. ..	..	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th September 1913 was 30·052 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	f. ins
Wed.	10	m 8	8 a	23 4
		9	26	26 2
Thurs.	11	m 9	14 a	24 1
Fri.	12	m 10	6	25 7
		10	3 a	24 10
Sat.	13	m 10	37	26 11
		10	38 a	25 7
Sun.	14	m 11	3	27 2
		11	8 a	26 3
Mon.	15	m 11	27	27 4
		11	37 a	26 9

1913		Low water		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft. in
Wed.	10	m 0	53	210 8
		2	58 a	
Thurs.	11	m 2	10	18 7
		3	41 a	19 10
Fri.	12	m 3	9	18 4
		4	14 a	19 1
Sat.	13	m 3	52	18 0
		4	41 a	18 5
Sun.	14	m 4	24	17 9
		5	5 a	17 9
Mon.	15	m 4	53	17 6
		5	28 a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10. (Wed.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46 m
11. (Thurs.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 46 m
12. (Fri.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45 m
13. (Sat.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44 m
14. (Sun.)	6h. 26m.	5h. 43 m
15. (Mon.)	6h. 76m.	6h. 42 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Fu'l
Moon Sept. 15th 11h. 15·9 m. P. M.
Last quarter, 23rd 6h. 0·0 m. P. M.
New Moon, 30th, 10h 26·8 m. A. M.
First quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 66·2 m. A. M

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Consols 2½ %		73 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..		25·24½
Rentes 3 %		90⅝
Berlin Cheques on London		20·42½
Bar Silver Spot		27 9-16
" 2 months hence		27 11-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet Steady		
Rupee Paper 3½ %		63 31-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate)		1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913 ..		
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..		90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..		3⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..		4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..		4½
" " " 6 " ..		4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)		7 7-9
Interest day to day loans		2½
" 7 day market loans		2½
Council Bill—Extra allotments. Transfers. Calcutta Rs. 15,00,000 @ 1-41-32.		

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 9.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained in a saw-saw state to-day and fluctuated within the range of one anna. The Market opened at Rs. 95-4 improved to Rs. 95-5 but finally closed at Rs. 95-4 for 22nd September delivery.

A good lot of ready paper was placed at the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened weak but slight improvement in rates was reported at the close. The rates for Cotton are going up which is bringing a slump in Mill Shares.

In the morning Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 613-12 but closed at Rs. 620 for October delivery.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 573-12 to Rs. 577-8.

Swans declined to Rs. 280 x. d.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,055.

Swadeshi to Rs. 1,560 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,380 x. d.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,355 closed to Rs. 1,370 for September.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 236-4.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 257-8.

Tapti Valley changed hands at Rs. 587-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares stood steady. Ordinary were placed at Rs. 88-8 and Deferred at Rs. 179.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Telegraphic transfers are quoted to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d. on demand, 1s. 4 3-32d. document attached bills, six months 1s. 4 17-32d.

Government paper closed this afternoon at Rs. 95-5, both for cash and for the forward position. Spirited business occurred on the 'change to-day, but the banks were not such keen buyers at the higher rates as they were last week.

The Calcutta Port Commissioner's 70 lakhs debenture loan was oversubscribed, tenders being received for Rs. 12,277,400. The rates of accepted tenders vary from Rs. 99-1-0 to Rs. 101-10-0, the average rate being Rs. 99-9-0.

In the jute market values remain high with upward tendency in spite however of predicted short crop and the unfavourable outlook which in consequence confronts the trade. Enhanced interest is being shown in jute mill scrip at hardening prices. Coal shares are also in better demand, values being generally on an upward scale.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 8

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74⅛; Copper Braziers £89; Yellow Metal 7½;

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6;

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers, quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers Easier. Linseed Calcutta 47 Sep.-Oct.; London, Buyers Easer.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, nominal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal Easier. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,900,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; September; sellers quiet but steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C.& F India (Double bags) 12-7½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-8½; sellers Jan.-March.; German Beet-root 88 % 9-6½; *sellers September; quiet only small demand* 9-2½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-4½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-6, *September; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-4½; September; value. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.*

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Sept.-Oct, Hamburg, Done and Buyers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2; Sep. Oct.; Hull, sellers Easier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 8.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	15.000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easeir Fair Demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Biz very restricted.	
Mid. Americans	7·31d.
Egyptian F. G. F, ...	10·00 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpoo at closing time.) Oct. 12·96. Jan. 12·86.
New York Official noon call Oct. 12·92 Jan. 12·81
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·92 Jan. 13·01.

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	6·89	6·99
O. N.	6·85	6·94
N. D.	6·78	6·88
D. J.	6·78	6·88
J. F	6·79	6·88
F. M.	6·79	6·89
M. A.	6.80	6·90
A. M	6·80	6·90
M. J.	6.80	6·90
J. J.		6.87

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-Day's price
S. O	6·99	7·11
O. N.	6·84	7·06
N. D.	6·88	7·00
D. J	6·88	7·00
J. F.	6·88	7·00
F. M.	6.89	7·01
M. A.	6·90	7·02
A. M.	6·90	7·02
M. J	6·90	7·02

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK Sep. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	43,000

Futures at New York Oct. 13.09 Previous closing price 12·61.
Futures at New York Jan. 12·96 Previous closing price. 12·49.

Advanced on favorable cables and on Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·25	Previous price 12·75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 11-16	Previous price 12⅛

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 13·07	Previous price 12.58.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·20	Previous price 12.68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4-85⅞
Silver Commercial bars	59⅝

Washington U. S. A.

September 8.

The United states census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 1st September as 794,000 Bales.

LONDON Sept. 8.

Goat Skin sale opened today steady goat skins offered	11,35,000
Sheep	931,000
Goat Skins Bombay good-Firm ½ to one penny higher	
.. .. Bombay ½ to one penny higher.	

THE CASH BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

August 1911 .....Rs. 20,30,55,000
August 1912 .....Rs. 25,67,78,000
August 1913 .....Rs. 30,61,21,000

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 10.

837. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

838. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

839. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 10th instant at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

A rms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

11. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

840. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

841. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 14th and 21st instant.

842. In accordance with India Army Order No. 460 dated 1st September 1913, the undermentioned N.C. Officers and Volunteers, Bombay Vol. Rifles have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal:—

Colour Sergt. A. D'Silva
Corpl. E.L. Childs
Vol. S.P. Netto
Vol. G.B.O. Pounds.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 9.

The local market show an advance of Rs. 11 in Good Broach and Fully Good Bengals, with 48 pointe up in American markets. The first Ginning report of the season show 794,000 bales ginned up to September first. This report is the largest on record since the inauguration of these reports. Last year it was 730,000 bales ginned whereas in 1911 with a 16 million bales crop 7,71,000 bales were ginned. This distinctly proves that owing to droughty weather, crop has matured rapidly at the cost of quantity which will be known by subsequent reports, and few are prepared to deny this fact.

Re: Tax on "Futures Contracts" it has been decided that it comes into operation only from 1st September 1914. In the meantime heavy movement is well taken care of by the hungry spinners who were confident of lower prices only a month ago and playing for a decline; not only that, but were in high hopes for low priced cotton. So now the demand for earlier receipts avert the effect of selling pressure and speculation is now on a much broader scale; so there is no distress cotton to give any comfort to the spinners all over the world for the present. Bombay spinners are very badly hit too, as the stock of cotton into their hands do not seem to be more than 1,40,000 bales. Only two or three prudent and far-seeing mill agents are well protected to their needs, all others are left high and dry. Even to-day with the present rate of consumption and in view of the palpable certainty of a crop at least a million bales under consumptive requirements we do not consider the present level inflated.

The Liverpool opener is better by 6 points than expected.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	261	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Pengals (Railway terms) ..	275	..	..	do
Do. ..	277	..	..	25-12-13
Do. ..	280	..	..	25-11-13
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)..	278	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandesh ..	292	279	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Fulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	309	..	..	do
Do. do.	272	..	..	25-9-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	816	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	278	Ready
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	289	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	292	do
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	304	do
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	291	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17' size.

The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	Rs.	32
Black Oxidised Steel ...	,,	35
Sterling Silver	,,	45
18ct. Gold	,,	140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

Opease Cafnce-full size.
The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 9th.

S. S. Bleamoor	Blackey	Perim	August 31
S. S. Jensen Maru	Richards	Kobe	August 8
S. S. Caspian	Wright	Calcutta	August 27

DEPARTURES.

September 9th.

S. S. Capri	Portunots	Genoa, etc	

The following Vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. Penang Maru	Murazumi	Kobe	
S. S. Strathern	Broddan	Hull and Middlesbrough	
S. S. Chindwara	Brocq	Calcutta	
S. S. China	Tocque	Shanghai	

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Inverkip	for	London, etc
"	Hornayan	for	Jeddah
"	Bleamoor	for	Hull etc
"	Catherin Apcar	for	Calcutta

S. S. Bleamoor.—The steamer Bleamoor, 2403 tons, Captain A. Blakey, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Perim, which port she had left on August 31st with ballast.

S. S. Caspian.—The steamer Caspian, 2317 tons, Captain W. Wright, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 27th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Jinsen Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 2346 tons, Captain J. Richards, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, which port she had left on August 8th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Penag Maru.—The Japan Line steamer Penag Maru, 3779 tons, Captain S. Murazumi, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Strathairn.—The steamer Strathearn, 2844 tons, Captain R. Broddan, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chindwara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, 3207 tons, Captain J. Le Brocq, will sail today for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. China.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer China, 4160 tons, Captain C. H. Tocque, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, September 9, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Kirkee	Currie	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co.
F.	Sangola	Scott	M. M. & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
K.	Penug Maru	Murazumi	N. Y. K.
M.	Konig	Cultzan	A. S. & Co.
N.	Futiala	Bamber	M. M. & Co
O.	Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Ubenfels	Olbrana	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1.	Nunani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
2.	Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co.
3.	Adamsturm	Hatenkelk	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Strathearn	Braddon	K. N. & Co.
5.	Montebello	Gill	J. F. & Co.
6.	Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co
7.	Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co.
8.	Principale-di-Piemonte	Quentino	Rubattino Line.
9.	Lubenfels	Kohler	W. & A. G. & Co.
10 & 11.	China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11	City of York	Bremner	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13.	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14.	Kasar	Minnett	M. M. & Co.
15.	Indo Maru	Moneiya	N. G. K.

M. W. D. D.

Lawoe		Contes	D. M. K.

H. W. V. D.

Linga		Manley	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Bahaduri		Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Indravati		Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Satrunji		Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld		Niemann	K. N. & Co.
Angus		Dakers	A. Y. & Co.
Baron		Cawdor	alsole.
Budrie		Fisher	Arab Steam Co
Baron Dalmeny		Gordon	K. N. & Co.
Bleamoor		Blakey	J. F. & Co.
Catherine Apcar		Beresford	M. M. & Co.
Clan Stuart		Anderson	J. F. & Co.
Caspian		Wright	
Delta		Martin	P & O. Sh. & Co.
Hoseinee		Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Homayun		Murch	T. M. & Co.
Islami		Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Inverkip		Glasson	T. M. & Co.
Islanda		McLean	M. M. & Co.
Tria		Galgey	M. M. & Co.
Inden Maru		Richards	N. Y. K
Khosron		Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola		Minett	M. M. & Co.
Manin		Gennoro	T. M. & Co.
Mattra		Carey	M. M. & Co.
Peter Jebsen		Meyer	A. Y. & Co.
Saad		Bousfield	Arab Steamer.
Sing

SPORTING NEWS

GOLF AT NASIK.

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 8.

HANDICAP FOURSOME' RESULT.

FIRST ROUND.

Bedwell and Owen (handicap level).

Greaves and Russ—3 up and 2.

Begbie and Coombs (gave 3 strokes) beat Kidd and Tennant (1 up).

Pooley and Begbie (gave 11)) beat Curry and Gade—3 and 2.

Kennedy and Ogilvy (gave 4) beat Sanderson and Montgomery—3 and 2.

Macleod and Whurtele (gave 2) beat Denning and Gilbert (807).

SECOND ROUND.

Nichols and Watts (gave 5) beat Duxbury and Cook.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.

Replayed Tie.

CONDITIONS MEDAL ROUND—18 HOLES.

Played off in fairly heavy rain which made the conditions rather more difficult than in the morning. England won fairly easily playing a very good 92 to Adair's 97. His score read 7, 5, 4, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5 equal to 45 out, and 6, 2, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, equal to 37 home.

LADIES' COMPETITION. HANDICAP.

CONDITIONS MEDAL PLAY—18 HOLES.

Nine holes in the morning and nine in the afternoon.

This was won by Mrs. Baines who played a very good round in the morning (42) and kept it up in the afternoon (43.) She was followed by Mrs. Englis with 45 and 44. Both these ladies play from scratch and were in a class by themselves:

RESULTS:—

Mrs. Baynes (scr) 42 plus 43 equal to 85.

Mrs. Englis (scr) 45 plus 44 equal to 89.

Miss McGeorge —10, 53 plus 47 equal to 90.

Mrs. Nicholls —14, 55 plus 51 equal to 92.

Mrs. Reed—12, 56, 52 equal to 96.

Mrs. Scott —6, 51, plus 51 equal to 96.

Mrs. Harrison —12, 56 plus 55 equal to 99.

Mrs. Tennant —20, 61 plus 59 equal to 100.

HANDICAP FOURSOMES.

Coombs and Bagbie (gave 3) beat Kidd and Tennant after an exciting match on the last green. The winners played a good round both driving well, but Coombs on the green was rather weak. They were one up at the turn and two up at the fourteenth, but lost the fifteenth and seventeenth due to Tennant's approaching and Kidd's excellent putting out. In the last hole Kidd drove out of bounds but made a good recovery and were on the green in 4. They missed a putt, however, and lost the match by a stroke.

E. F. Nicholson and Watts beat Cook and Duxbury by 6 and 5.

Watts drove well and Nicholson in particular got in some magnificent teeshots. Cook was off his game. The winners were 5 up at the turn and in spite of Duxbury's steady play won as they liked.

Capt. Bedwell and Owen beat Greaves and Run (level).

The latter were one up at the turn but lost their ball at the 10th, after which Bedwell and Owen played a very fine game and never made a mistake.

Kennedy and Ogilvy beat Sanderson and Montgomery (scr. 4) 3 and 2.

Kennedy was out of form altogether but Ogilvy made some splendid recoveries. Sanderson had a dislocated thumb and the work fell mostly on Montgomery who played well the first nine holes. The winners, however, went round in 90 and holing some long putts were on the 6th green.

Pooley and Inglis giving 11 disposed of Curry and Gude fairly easily.

It was a big handicap but Inglis playing right at the top of his form with Pooley to back him up they won 3 up and one.

Macleod and Whurtele (gave 2) beat Denning and Gilbert by the large margin of 8 and 7.

Macleod once more proved his worth as a sterling golfer and was mainly responsible for this smashing defeat.

Boyd and Lowson lost to Scotson and Smith in the second round. They were getting 6 strokes but Lowson was rather weak and although Boyd played brilliantly they lost after an exciting match on the last green.

HANDICAPS:

Adair has been raised to plus 1 England plus 3. Boyd increased to minus 2 and Kennedy minus 2. Macleod remains at minus 6.

THE AMERICA CUP.

MILLIONAIRES RUNNING THE DEFENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The syndicate running the defender to the America Cup includes Mr Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. J Morgan.

FATAL BOXING MATCH.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIES AFTER A KNOCKOUT.

Harry Price, the South African boxer, who was knocked out by Private Basham, of Newport, in the eleventh round of a welter-weight boxing contest at the Liverpool Stadium last night, died on August 22, in the Royal Infirmary.

Basham has been detained by the police.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel are seated in the centre of the front row.

Mr. Salem Mahomed Khan.

Mr. Mirza Usuf Beg.

C. M. Ali, Captain of the Mahomedan Team.

POLO IN POONA.

26TH CAVALRY (4 GOALS) BEAT BEETLES (3 GOALS.)

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

FIRST CHUKKER.

POONA, Sept. 8.

After a considerable amount of up and down play the Cavalry cut out the paks right away to the Beetles' nest, where Wilson was quick to avert a disaster by chipping in almost at the mouth of the goal and hitting the ball. Then the Cavalry had a clear gallop down to the opposite where a rush for goal resulted in a goal post being uprooted. No sooner the damage was restored the Beetles galloped down to the Cavalry end and Wilson scored a goal.

The Beetles—1 goal.

26th Cavalry—nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.

The Beetles went down at once and getting within range of the Cavalry posts Wilson hit a goal. A thin juncture Goldie was unshipped but he quickly remounted after an interval of two minutes and the Beetles continued a vigorous attack till Chaytor for the Cavalry relieved the pressure by working down to mid-field. Hard gallops from end to end followed and when the chukker was up the ball was lying at the Cavalry end.

The Beetles, 2 goals, 26th Cavalry, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.

Golburn took up the running down the Beetles' posts but was eventually ridden off and Corbuld Warren pouncing upon the ball coasted it along to the opposite direction when the Cavalry galloped up and saved the situation. The next instant the Cavalry attacked with downright earnestness and Clayton hit a goal. The Beetles were on to the ball next and Corbuld Warren shaking off the field in midfield had an unopposed run down to the Cavalry end and scored.

The Beetles—1 goal.

26th Cavalry—2 goals.

FOURTH CHUKKER.

The Cavalry assumed the aggressive the moment the ball was in play and Clayton taking possession of the Beetles' end hit a long range goal. The ball was knocked about from end to end after this till Clayton got hold of it at the Beetles' posts and turned up a goal. A foul was next given against Colnam of the Cavalry but from the penalty the Cavalry charged down the Beetles' end and a shot for goal went wide.

26th Cavalry—3 goals.

The Beetles—3 goals.

FIFTH CHUKKER.

From out behind the line, Goldie took possession of the ball and hit out along to midfield where Chaytor forged to the front and with a fine back hander drove it up to Johnson who hit up to near the Beetles' posts. But Wilson saved the situation by getting clear of the Cavalry attack and taking the ball along to the centre. From here there followed a series of attacks and counter-attacks till the chukker wound up.

26th Cavalry—3 goals.

Beetles—3 goals.

SIXTH CHUKKER.

Resuming from the Beetles' end Collins made a great drive to mid field when Wilson conared the ball and hit back to the Cavalry end, but the Cavalry splendidly had it out of its dangerous position. From this stage both teams played for all they were worth, the ball having been driven all over the field till the chukker was up

26th Cavalry—3 goals.

The Beetles.—3 goals.

The tie of 3 goals all resulted in the posts being widened to allow of additional play. From mid field Chaytor at once drove the ball along to the Beetles' posts and scored the winning goal.

26th Cavalry—4 goals.

The Beetles—3 goals.

14TH HUSSARS v. POONA HORSE.

This was an eminently spirited game and his Excellency the Governor arrived in time to watch it. Our old friends the 34th Poona Horse, who have for years associated themselves with polo in Poona, were pitted against the 14th Hussars, a crack team that was manifestly out of combined practice. The Hussars drew first blood, it is true and scored 2 goals in the fifth chukker, but the Poona team kept peppering away at their goal and at the end of a fast game were the heroes by 7 goals to 3.

a fast game were the heroes by 7 goals to 3.

THE GAME.

14TH HUSSARS.—1 Capt. Mewburn, 2 Capt Bruce, 3 Mr. De Wend Frenton, back, Lieut.-Col Stephens.

POONA HORSE.—1, Capt. Raymond, 2 Capt. Alderson, 3 Capt. Hildebrand, back Capt. Lucas.

UMPIRES.—Major Henderson and Capt. Ritson.

FIRST CHUKKER.

The 14th Hussars made headway from the start but were speedily driven back by the Poona Horse who made two successive attempts to score but the shots went wide, till in their third attempt Alderson drew first blood for the Poona Horse who maintained a determined attack on the Hussars' posts and Raymond hit the second goal for the Poona Horse. It was an exceedingly fast chukker.

Poona Horse.—2 goals.

14th Hussars.—nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.

The Hussars set to work at once and went well away to the Poona Horses' end where they were held in check and driven back to midfield. From here the Hussars again took up the attack and Bruce hit clean across the field towards the pavilion where Fenton galloped up and taking possession of the ball and going ahead to the Poona Horses' posts shot the ball through. A few seconds later the chukker closed.

Poona Horse.—Two goals.

14th Hussars.—one goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.

The going was somewhat sic[k]y the start but eventually th[e] Horse galloped down full p[ace] Hussars' end where Raymo[nd] the ball and scored. The H[us]sars their innings next at the Poona end and after worrying the Horse to a considerable extent Stephens hit behind the line. F[ree] the hit out the Poona Horse cleared to the opposite where Hildebrand took charge of the ball but before he had an opportunity to get within range the chukker was up.

Poona Horse.—3 goals.

14th Hussars.—1 goal.

FOURTH CHUKKER.

Soon after resumption of play, the Hussars had a brilliant run down the Poona Horse's posts and were within an ace of scoring when Raymond rode off Mewburn and the latter having got on to the ball hit it back to Ritson who cleared with it to the Poona Horse's end where from a hot scrum Lucas pulled the fat out of the fire. End to end gallopps followed but neither team could get near enough to the posts to score.

Poona Horse.—3 goals.

14th Hussars.—1 goal.

FIFTH CHUKKER.

The attacks were determined till the Hussars got well among the Poona Horse's end and Fenton scored. The next moment the Hussars scored again. The Poona Horse now warmed up to the situation as the two teams had tied with 3 goals all and Lucas getting on to the ball at the Hussars' end hit a goal when the chukker wound up.

Poona Horse.—4 goals.

14th Hussars.—3 goals.

SIXTH CHUKKER.

The Poona Horse forced the pace at once and arriving within range of the Hussars' post Hildebrand found his opportunity to score. The Poona Horse continued their onslaught and two minutes later Hildebrand scored again. From the turn once the Poona Horse made straight for the Hussars' posts and Alderson shot a goal. A minute later the chukker and game was up.

Poona Horse.—7 goals.

14th Hussars.—3 goals.

WOMEN LAWYERS IN AMERICA.

For many years women have been admitted to the Bar in most American States, yet it is seldom that one hears of a woman lawyer in actual practice. At Albany, for instance, there is only one, a lady who graduated at the Law School there as recently as 1910. Many women who have obtained a full qualification prefer, it is said, to use their equipment in unobtrusive ways. Some of them write law-books, which they publish under assumed masculine names, as it is feared that there would be no demand for "Angeline Jones on Torts," for example. The search for titles, deeds, mortgages, &c., occupies many, and the post of law librarian has attractions for others. In a considerable proportion of instances Portia is claimed by her Bassanio soon after she has completed her law course, and relinquishes her forensic prospects in favour of a domestic career.—"Westminster Gazette."

DON'T ROCK THE CRADLE.

The hand that rocks the cradle gives the child indigestion, according to the contention of a leaflet just issued for the use of mothers by the Public Health Department of the City Corporation.

A healthy child, it is declared, does not require rocking, and should, after being fed, be put to bed in the dark. Many of the digestive disorders of the present day are due to the maternal tradition that a baby must be rocked to sleep.

S. S. Capri.—The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2952 tons, Captain E. Portunoto, sailed on Tuesday for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIRB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

BOMBAY'S CRICKET CARNIVAL.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

EXCITING DAY'S PLAY.

CLOSE AND EVEN STRUGGLE.

The second day's game between the representatives of Parsi and Mahomedan cricket, played on the Esplanade yesterday in the presence of much larger crowds than on the previous day, will long be remembered as a memorable struggle, full of exciting incidents and dramatic ups and downs for both sides. The pace at which runs came in was no swifter than during the first day—in fact it was at times tediously slower—and yet paradoxically enough, the game yesterday proved immensely more interesting and exciting than on the opening day. When the Mahomedans resumed their second venture yesterday not even their most enthusiastic supporters expected them to exceed their first total, and the predictions of a small score came very near fulfilment in the beginning, after which however came the first surprise of the day with the association of Nazir Hussein and Patel. Previous to their entering into partnership, the figures on the board, 39 for 5, were none too encouraging, but they put up a fine fight and had added 27 for the sixth wicket before they were separated. The next four wickets could add only 45, but the 'tail' wagged strongly and Irfani and Shaikh Mahomed by dint of some hard hitting added 27 for the last wicket. This was the second surprise of the day.

A STUNNING SURPRISE OF PARSI COLLAPSE.

Then came the greatest surprise of them all. When the Parsis entered upon their second venture they were set to make 120 to win the match. For a strong batting combination like the Parsis, which included cricketers of the stamp of Warden, Kanga, Meherhomji and Kapadia, this could hardly be called a difficult task, much less an impossible one, and yet the more than twenty thousand people who crowded the tents and stands had to witness the spectacle of the redoubtable cricket champions for years of Western India collapsing—a spectacle which was as astounding as it was incredible. In fact the early debacle in the second venture was the tragedy of Parsi cricket. Not for years, perhaps only once before, have Parsi batsmen presented a sorrier spectacle. 27 for 6 are figures which tell their own tale.

LAST HOPE OF BIG SCORE VANISHES.

When in the second innings Kanga and Meherhomji went in to defend the Parsi stronghold, the wicket was no worse than during their opponents' second knock. It had a little lately been cut up and the ball at times kicked up awkwardly, but the pitch was not much worse for that. The Parsis therefore went in to bat a second time with small misgivings. But the rot set in almost immediately. They had scored only 14 when they lost Meherhomji, their prettiest and fastest bat, and Driver succumbed to the first delivery that he got from Shaikh Aziz. Warden, who shares with Kanga the honour of being the Parsis' most reliable bat, was sent back six runs later. The board showed only 20 and they had lost three of their finest bats. But this was not enough and worse was still to follow. The total at 26 saw Kapadia disposed of and the last hopes of a respectable Parsi total seemed to vanish with the dismissal, without any addition to the previous total, of their skipper Kanga.

REMARKABLE STAND BY PARAKH AND ELCHIDANA.

The Mahomedans had been gradually tightening their grip on the game and they seemed to have clenched the fist on it, when however came yet another great surprise of the day. On Parakh being associated with Elchidana, the two put up a gallant defence, sardonically smiling at the off-theory so assiduously practised by Saleh Mahomed-khan, and playing a watchful game and yet never allowing a loose delivery to go unpunished. It was one of the most memorable stands ever made in the history of the quadrangular contest and speaks volumes for the excellent exhibition of dogged defence and striking powers of punishment given by the two batsmen. Notwithstanding the repeated changes in bowling they went on their way imperturably, and when stumps were drawn for the day they had added 52 without being separated. With the single exception of Kanga's batting it was the only redeeming feature of the Parsis' effort in the second innings.

WHO WILL WIN?

When stumps were drawn for the day, the game was left at a most interesting stage. The Parsis have now 41 runs to make to win the game. They have four wickets in hand still, but it is a most unreliable reed to depend upon. Their only hopes lie in a long continuation of the partnership between Elchidana and Parakh. Otherwise their chances of pulling off the match are extremely small and the Mahomedans might be expected to win at least by a small margin.

FINE MAHOMEDAN COMBINATION.

But whatever the fates may decide to-day, the Mahomedans deserve to be heartily congratulated on the all-round excellence shown by them. They were vastly superior to their opponents in the fielding department, and both their attack and defence were not in any way inferior. The Parsis met with a couple of pieces of ill-luck, the most noteworthy of them happening when Meherhomji played on to Shaikh Aziz. This bowler was the hero of the day on the Mahomedan side and the figures 5 wickets for 44 speak very highly indeed of 'is powers of attack. On the Parsi side Ward n bowled remarkably well and his performance with the ball yesterday conclusively proved that notwithstanding the injury to his shoulder he is stil' the Parsis' foremost bowler besides being one of their most reliable bats.

DE AILS OF THE GAME.

At 12 noon the overnight not-outs Abdul Aziz of Delhi and Patel resumed the Mahomedans' second venture, Warden and Kanga delivering the Parsi attack. Abdul Aziz opened the day's account with a single off Warden and Kanga each, Patel responding with a two off the latter bowler. The Delhi man then telegraphed 20 by sending Warden to the Esplanade Road boundary. One run later however he was beautifully held in the slips by Meherhomji off Warden (21-3-14). Pheroze Khan of Cashmere who in the first innings had played a fine game had a short existence at the wickets this time, being clean bowled by the first delivery that he got from Warden. The ball broke in considerably from the off and completely beat the Cashmere batsman (21-4-0). The Mahomedans' foremost bat, Mirza Usuf Beg of Poona now went in and scored a single in Warden's next over. The Poona man when at 6 had a life, being missed in the slips by Driver off Kanga. The game became extremely dull at this stage, no less than five consecutive maiden overs being sent down and only 20 runs being registered after 35 minutes' play. At 34, Elavia was entrusted with the attack in place of Kanga at the northern end. The batsmen then enlivened things a bit, Usuf Beg sending a full toss from Warden for 4 and Patel nicely placing Elavia to the leg boundary. A disaster then befell the Mahomedans who with the total at 39 lost their finest bat Usuf Beg, out to a fine catch at the wickets by Canteenwalla off Elavia (39-5-16). Nazir Hussein of Delhi, the hero of the Mahomedans' first innings, now partnered Patel and getting one off Elavia signalled 40. He followed this up by hitting the same bowler's delivery to the leg boundary, and a little later Patel nicely put Warden to the leg for 4, the telegraph board showing the half century amid cheering, which was a little later followed by the sixth decade. Canteenwalla at this stage missed an opportunity of stumping Patel off Warden. Mirza now took up the attack from Elavia. Patel nicely sent the new bowler to the leg boundary but immediately after returned to the pavilion, sending the very next delivery that he received into the wicket-keeper's hands. The outgoing batsman had played a fine game for his 16 and his play was faultless except for the opportunity he gave the wicket-keeper of stumping him shortly before his dismissal. The partnership between him and Nazir Hussein had added 27 for the sixth wicket (66-6-16). Shaikh Aziz of Bombay joined Nazir Hussein who without any addition to the total was caught by Mirza off Warden (66-7-0). The Delhi man had as in the first innings played the best game on his side, his innings of 16 being quite faultless. Saleh Mahomed Khan of Cashmere, the next man in, cut Mirza for 4 and put up 70 on the board. He again cut the same bowler for four, thus passing the Mahomedan total in the first innings. The Cashmere man then hit Mirza to the Waudby Road boundary and cutting his next delivery for 2, sent up 80. Five runs later Kanga again took up the attack. In Warden's next over Aziz skied one of his deliveries which could have been held but Driver misjudged it and it went over the boundary line, the telegraph board showing 90. This total had been added by 5, when Saleh Mahomed Khan who had been playing a merry game was held at cover point by Mirza off Kanga. The outgoing batsman had made the top score on his side by some exhilarating cricket, his contribution including three 4's (95-8-20). Shaikh Mahamood, the tenth man in, scored a three off Kanga and in the same over Shaikh Aziz telegraphed the century amid loud cheering by finely putting the bowler to the leg boundary. At 107 Mirza relieved Kanga and Shaikh Mahamood put up 110 by hitting him for a three. At lunch time the Mahomedans had made 111 for 8 wickets.

On the resumption after lunch, Shaikh Aziz was soon l-b-w to Warden without any addition to the morning's total (111—9—10). The last man in, Irfani, opened with a single off Warden and in the next over hit Parukh over the western boundary, telegraphing 120. The wicket-keeper Canteenwalla was rather badly hurt at this stage and had to retire. The batsmen now hit out and the score rapidly mounted to 130. At 138 Irfani skied one of Kanga's deliveries and was brilliantly held at mid-on by Mirza (138—10—17).

MAHOMEDANS.
2nd Innings.

C. M. Ali, b Warden	1
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Kanga	4
Abdul Aziz, c Meherhomji, b Warden	14
S. U. Patel, c Canteenwalla, b Mirza	16
Feroze Khan, b Warden	0
Mirza Usuf Beg, c Canteenwalla, b Elavia	16
Nazir Hussein, c Mirza, b Warden	15
Shaikh Aziz, l-b-w, b Warden	16
Saleh Mahomed Khan, c Mirza, b Kanga	20
Shaikh Mahomood, not out	18
P. Irfani, c Mirza, b Kanga	17
Extra	1
Total	138

MAHOMEDANS—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	16	32	7	3
Warden	27	50	12	5
Elavia	5	19	0	1
Mirza	5	26	0	1
Parukh	1	10	0	0

PARSIS' SECOND EFFORT.

At 3-40 p.m. the Parsis entered upon their second venture, Kanga and Meherhomji being their first representatives. Saleh Mahomed Khan of Lahore and Shaikh Aziz of Bombay led the Mahomedan attack. Kanga opened with a single each off Shaikh Aziz and Saleh Mahomed, Meherhomji replying also with one off the latter. A few more singles followed and the first decade was signalled after a quarter an hour's play. The ball was kicking up very awkwardly at times and Kanga was injured on the face by one such delivery from the Cashmere bowler. The pace at which runs came in continued to be slow, the bowlers maintaining an excellent length and the batsmen consequently playing a watchful game. Only thirteen runs were registered in half an hour's play. The Parsis then met with a piece of ill-luck, Meherhomji, their fastest bat, playing one of Shaikh Aziz's deliveries into his wickets (14—1—5). Driver the next man in was soon sent back, Shaikh Aziz scattering his wickets with a beautiful delivery (14—2—0). Warden now partnered his skipper and the two took the total to 20 when Warden, the Parsis' foremost bat, was brilliantly held at mid-on by Tamboowalla off Shaikh Aziz (20—3—5). The game now looked like gradually slipping from the Parsis' hands. Kapadia who was next associated with Kanga cut Shaikh Aziz for two. The Parsi outlook was anything but rosy and a fine boundary stroke by Kanga cheered them up but little, for they met with another disappointment a little later, Kapadia being held at point by Saleh Mahomed Khan off Shaikh Aziz (26—4—2.) Elchidana was the next man in. The greatest disaster that could befall the Parsis then occured. Kanga tried to pull one of Saleh Mahomed Khan's deliveries to the leg and was clean-bowled by the 'shooter'. The Parsi skipper had made 12 by steady cricket (26-5-12). Vajifdar, the new man in, soon returned, completely beaten by a low-pitched delivery from Shaikh Aziz (27—6—0). Parakh now joined Elchidana and opened with a two off Shaikh Aziz. The third decade was telegraphed after a pretty long time and it was greeted with but faint cheers, and those that welcomed a 4 by Elchidana a little later were also half-hearted. The fourth decade was then signalled, Elchidana cutting Shaikh Aziz for 4. At 45 Abdul Aziz of Delhi relieved Shaikh Aziz at the northern end. Elchidana then cut the Delhi bowler for 4 and sent up the half century amid some cheering. At 52 the Mahomedan skipper took up the attack from Saleh Mahomed Khan of Cashmere. Elchidana put the new bowler to the leg for two, and Parakh finely cut him for 3. Elchidana then slashed at Ali and could have been caught at cover but Nazir Hussein failed to bring off a catch and the ball travelled to the boundary. The sixth decade was vigorously cheered. Here Shaikh Aziz, was put on to bowl in place of Ali, Elchidana cutting him to the Waudby Road boundary and shortly after 70 was signalled. Things now began to brighten up for the Parsis, the score continuing to mount up notwithstanding the repeated changes in bowling and the two batsmen Elchidana and Parakh who had played remarkably well without so much as making a single faulty stroke had not been separated when stumps were drawn for the day, the Parsi score standing at 79 for 6 wickets. The scores:—

MAHOMEDANS.
1st Innings.

C. M. Ali, (capt.) c Warden, b Kanga	12
S. U. Patel, c Driver, b Kanga	2
Mirza Usuf Beg c Driver, b Kanga	0
Shaikh A. Aziz c and b Mirza	1
Feroze Khan, c Kapadia, b Warden	17
Nazir Hussein, c Vazifdar, b Warden	32
Shaikh Mahomed c Canteenwalla, b Parakh	2
Saleh Mahomed, Khan l-b-w Parakh	4
Abdul Aziz, b Warden	1
K. Tamboowalla, c Parakh, b Warden	0
Peer Mahomed Irfani, no out	2
Extras	2
Total	75

FALL OF WICKETS.

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings: 1—9, 2—9, 3—12, 4—16, 5—19, 6—62, 7—68, 8—69, 9—69, and 10—75. Second Innings: 1—1, 2—13.

PARSIS.
1st Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) l-b-w Saleh Mahomed Khan	33
J. S. Warden, b Shaikh Aziz	7
R. P. Meherhomji, c Tamboowalla, b Saleh Mahomed	2
Dr. J. Canteenwalla b Aziz	0
D. K. Kapadia, b Saleh Mahomed	26
D. D. Driver, c Usuf Beg, b S. A. Aziz	1
M. D. Parakh, c Tamboowalla, b S. A. Aziz	19
J. Elchidana run out	0
J. A. Elavia, b S. A. Aziz	0
B. H. Mirza not out	0
H. J. Vajifdas, c Tamboowalla, b A. Aziz	5
Extras	1
Total	94

FALL OF WICKETS.

THE PARSIS.—First Innings: 1—1, 2—4, 3—21, 4—29, 5—45, 6—70, 7—70, 8—80, 9—94 and 10—94.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	11	13	5	3
Mirza	11	30	6	1
Parakh	6.2	15	1	2
Warden	6	15	3	4

Parakh bowled one 'no ball."

Parsis.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomedan	21	36	10	3
Shaikh Aziz	14	24	6	4
Abdul Aziz	8	26	0	2
Tamboowalla	2	7	0	0

Umpires: Messrs. Cumber and R. E. Mody.

Scorers: Messrs. N. R. Master and Mirza Ali.

PARSIS.
2nd Innings.

Dr. H. D. Kanga, b Saleh Mahomed Khan	12
R. P. Meherhomji, b Shaikh Aziz	5
D. D. Driver, b Shaikh Aziz	0
J. S. Warden, c Tamboowalla, b Shaikh Aziz	5
D. K. Kapadia, c Saleh Mahomed, b Shaikh Aziz	2
J. Elchidana, batting	27
H. Vajifdar, b Shaikh Aziz	0
M. D. Parakh, batting	19
The rest to bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wickets)	79

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

MORE REFUSALS.

Two more refusals have had to be faced by the European Selection Committee, neither T. H. Watts nor H. Cheetham being able to accept their invitations. The reply from E. E. Christie is, however, favourable, as also from C. H. Wilson and West of Karachi and Capt. Haughton of Poona. One position remains to be filled and another Poona player may figure, otherwise the rest are all local. It is as yet not certain whether J. E. Jackson's hand will be well enough again, he having injured it last Saturday. Should he not consider it so, F. L. Sprott will be behind the sticks, being also a batsman hard to get rid of when steady play is called for.

Both Karachi players are spoken of as very sound and, being unknown quantities, may prove a pleasant surprise in run-getting. Capt. Haughton's performance in Poona marks him as a punishing bat, and he will probably be depended upon in attack. It would be popular indeed if, after all, Major Greig could escape his Government House duties, but this is more than doubtful.

Of local men, G. S. Dobbie's bowling may turn probable defeat into success, as with the wicket playing as it has been of late he will be extremely difficult to play. He is also a smiter who may come off when the more careful brigade fail. There is just a chance that Sergt. Byford may play, which would indeed alleviate any weakness in attack. All depends upon whether the Sherwood Foresters or Dorsets win in the Football Tournament in Poona, he being skipper of the former team. Should his side lose, he will be available. Amongst batsmen, we have E. E. Christie, whose first appearance in these contests this will not be. He is a very nice, stylish bat that should make runs if his absence from the field for some time has not taken him right off. F. F. Stileman was always fairly certain of a place. He is certainly impulsive, hits very hard and may come off on any sort of wicket. G. C. Phillips on his recent form is certainly entitled to his invitation, as though he has made no sensational score he has been most consistent. He is more patient, but can punish a poor ball and may be useful as a change bowler. L. G. Colbeck has not struck the form that got him his century in the inter-'Varsity match and then a place for Middlesex. One-day matches, where runs are needed fast, do not strike one to suit him. His defence is good, and he should make runs if he takes time to get set. The same may be said of C. J. MacLaren, who keeps a straight bat and has some very nice strokes behind the wicket.

There is, of course, no getting away from the fact that on paper the team will be much below what was originally anticipated. Even as it is, there is no good in being too despondent. There are bats liable to come off well and, especially if Byford is the one to fill the vacant place, there is every probability of the bowling being very good. Dr. Kanga, for instance, considers Dobbie the best trundler he has met this year, and he has met the best.

The following is, as near as possible, the team:—

Mr. J. E. Jackson or Mr. F. L. Sprott.
Capt. Haughton, Poona.
Mr. C. H. Wilson, Karachi.
Mr. West, Karachi.
Mr. F. F. Stileman, Bombay.
Mr. G. S. Dobbie, Bombay.
Mr. E. E. Christie, Bombay.
Mr. G. C. Phillips, Bombay.
Mr. L. G. Colbeck, Bombay
Mr. C. J. Mac Laren, Bombay.
A. N. Other, Bomaby.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V I. C. S.

GYMKHANA VICTORY.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 9.

This match was resumed to-day under favourable conditions. The I.C.S. men played up determinately and raised their total rapidly, closing their innings for 283. Mackenzie by brilliant play giving few chances, put up a century, the odd single being made just a minute before he was held by Heath.

The Gymkhana in their second attempt played steadily and again closed their innings after adding 93 to the previous score.

The visitors began their second innings at about 4 p.m. and when stumps were drawn their total stood at 93 for 9 wickets. The match resulted in a draw. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

F. H. Gould, b Crump	65
Humphries st., Elliott, b Makenzie	102
Love, c and b Gibson,	57
Heath not out,	130
Merriman, b Sale	6
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 4 wkts.)	368

Innings declared.

2nd Innings.

Gould, b Elliott	7
Humphries, c Monteath, b Elliott.	17
Love not out	36
Heath, c Monteath, b Elliott	16
Merriman, b Elliott	6
Sarson not out,	6
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wkts.)	93

I. C. S. TEAM.
1st Innings.

Arthur, b Humphries	13
H. R. Gould, l-b-w b Holman	1
Monteath, c Merriman, b Hiner	56
Mackenzie, c Heath	107
Sale, b Humphries	7
Mead, c and b Hider	43
Graham, c Stephenson, b Hider	2
Elliot, b Humphries	41
Cowie, c Love, b Humphries	8
Crump, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	283

2nd Innings

Crump, b Heath	20
Mackenzie, b Heath	8
Sale, l-b-w b Humphries	4
Monteath, b Heaton	0
Elliott, c Holman, b Humphries	9
Gould, l-b-w b Humphries	12
Mead, not out	23
Arthur, b Humphries	3
Gibson, b Humphries	1
Graham, c and b Humphries	0
Cowie, not out	3
Extras	2
Total	83

POONA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PRESENTATION OF CUPS.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 9.

The Tennis Tournament which concluded last Friday, was the subject of a gathering at the Gymkhana Club this evening when Mrs. Arthur very kindly presented the cups. It was expected that Their Excellencies would be present and that Lady Willingdon would present the prizes to the winners, but unhappily Her Excellency was indisposed and unavoidably absent. There was a fairly large gathering present on the verandahs to watch the game between the I.C.S. and the Poona Gymkhana. Mrs. Arthur was "At Home" to the assembly.

POONA GYMKHANA v. I.C.S.

The tennis matches between the I. C. S. and the Poona Gymkhana to-day resulted in a victory for the latter 6-2-62.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Tennis Tournament at the Viceregal Courts will commence on Friday. Capt. Astor, A. D. C., has made a popular and efficient secretary. The entries total a hundred in all and will be played on Friday and Saturday. The finals are fixed for Saturday 20th instant, when Lady Hardinge will present the prizes.

SPORT IN MATIANA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA Sept. 9.

Mr. B Bevan Petman shot no less than seven musk deer in the Matians forest yesterday.

FOOTBALL IN POONA.

SEMI-FINALS.

2ND DORSETS (1) BEAT SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 9.

The contest between the above teams was witnessed by a fairly large gathering to-day which included nearly all the officers of the local regiment. The chief features of the game were the scientific passing of the Dorsets which, howevery was slightly marred by defective shooting on the part of their forwards, and which resulted in the loss of an easy goal, the opposing custodian having fallen and being placed *hors de combat* for the *nonce*. The Sherwoods played a pretty game and fought gamely for victory, but the Dorset custodian proved too wary and alert for them, saving even a penalty goal.

The first half was about evenly contested. If any thing the honours of war were a little in favour of the Dorsets, but bad shooting spoiled two successive attempts at taking their opponents' citadel. When the whistle was piped neither side had scored.

On restarting there was an exhibition of some scientific play on both sides. The Sherwoods took the offensive right through, but the Dorsets' goalkeeper with his height to help him and good footwork, saved several what seemed certain goals. Towards the end the Dorsets urged by their supporters made two brilliant attempts to score by clever passing and would have scored, but for defective shooting.

The whistle sounded with the scores of both sides remaining at zero.

Twenty minutes further play was decided upon and the Dorsets in the first 10 minutes after smart passing scored. The Sherwoods tried their utmost to equalise during the remaining ten minutes but failed though they had the chance of even a penalty kick. Ultimately the Dorsets proved victorious by one goal to nil.

I. F. A. TRADES CHALLENGE CUP.

WON BY THE ARYANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

In the Indian Football Association Trades Challenge Cup final last evening, the Aryans, who had by far the best of the game in the competition, defeated the Measurers by 3 goals to love on the National grounds before a large crowd and carried away the Cup.

THE NEW RIFLE.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.

The War Office repudiates the suggestion that the new rifle will be withdrawn. It is stated that a thousand have been issued as an experiment and that various defects have to be remedied, including that of excessive heat resulting from sustained firing. The War Office states emphatically that the experiments will be continued till the weapon is as nearly perfect as possible; it also denies any delay in issuing the rifle through financial or other causes.

BEAR MAULS SHIKARI.

CAPTAIN CREAGH'S TIMELY HELP.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Captain Creagh, A. D. C. and son of the Commander-in-Chief had an experience on Saturday near Matiana with a black bear. The brute charged and severely mauled a shikari when Captain Creagh at the risk of his life maintained such presence of mind as to cut right into struggle and shoot the bear. The Rajah of Joongah in whose territory this happened gave first aid and sent the poor mauled man into the Simla Hospital.

SIMLA RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

H. E. the Viceroy has kindly consented to present the prizes to the winners of the Simla Rifle and Revolver Club on Wednesday 8th October.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 8th September 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

THE NASIK CUP.

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK, Sept. 9.

To-day, the second day of the Week, broke gloriously fine for the Nasik Cup. There was another large entry of 44 and again some good returns were put in.

Yesterday evening's rain did not affect the course, which once more invited, record scoring. Duxbury—6 took full advantage of the favourable conditions, and returned a very fine card of 77 nett. He took 45 going out and 38 coming home, which included 4 threes at the Pipul tree. Adair did a brilliant second, 9 holes, 34, with a six at the last. England did the best scratch score with 81, but a 7 at the last hole and a handicap of plus 3 proved too heavy a burden. He is, however, playing a consistently good game. His last three medal rounds bring 82, 82, 81. If only he were as good a match player as he is on the card, he would undoubtedly be a dangerous competitor for the challenge shield. Capt. Ogilvy, who played a great game in the foursomes yesterday did some good work again to-day. He drove well, putted well and kept out of danger except at the sixth, when he drove into the Irish Slipe jheel, but made a great recovery and holed out in six. He took 4 at the first 9th and Port Arthur and for a long time until Duxbury came in with a decisive 77, he was regarded as a winner. This was quickly followed by Kidd 78, and Watts 81. Russ started well 4, 5, 3, 6, 3, but went to pieces and never got together again. Watts played well for 81 net, 48 out, and 45 home. He gets the ball a long way when he likes, further than he has been doing with the cricket bat, and fortune will no doubt soon be smiling once more on his lusty efforts.

Major Nicholls played his usual breezy game reaching the greens in one, two and occasionally three, but one there his ball, hitherto full of bouncing eagerness to get home, suddenly becomes possessed of an uncontrolled driver to cap back, to the tee at the Pipal tree, which was reached in one fine blow from the Major's cleek. This unmanagable young fury utterly refused to be put down until six blows had been rained on his misshepen head.

NASIK CUP.
(CONDITIONS MEDAL PLAY 18 holes under handicap—).

Duxbury.—6, 77, nett. Winner.
Kidd.—8, 78. Second.
Lynch-Blosse.—10, 81.
Ogiloy.—6, 81.
Watts.—12, 81.
Capt. Johnstone.—18, 82.
Adair, (scr), 83.
Begbie,—3, 83.
McGeorge.—14, 83.
Greaves.—14, 83.
England'—plus 3, 83.
Curry.—14, 84.
Inglis (scr.), 85.
Harrison—13, 85.
Coombs.—6, 86.
Cook.—4, 86.
Nicholson.—6, 86.
Mcleod.—6, 87.
Lowson.—4, 87.
Boyd J. K., (scr.), 87.
Roberts.—3, 88.
Gilbert.—14, 88.
Nichols.—4, 88.
Russ.—10, 88.
Montgomery.—7, 88.
Boyd R. R.—2, 88.
Monteath, (scr), 90.
Pooley.—4, 90.
Van Bock.—20, 90.
Betts.—24, 91.
Wurtele.—18, 91.
Cochrane, (scr), 92.
Bedwell.—10, 93.
Smith.—12, 93.
Denning.—15, 95.
Kennedy.—2, 96.
Owen.—12, 98.

There were no returns from Froom, Machay, Tennant, Dawson, Pipe, Gade.

The first sixteen scratch scores of the Bombay and Nasik cups together, that is the best aggregate scores for 36 holes, have the option of playing for the Challenge Shield which is drawn to-day and starts to-morrow morning.

The following have qualified.

England, 162; Adair, 164; Monteeth, 172; Inglis, 173; Begbie, 176; Nicholls, 178; Kidd, 178; Mcleod, 179; Duxbury, 179; Roberts, 182; Boyd, 182; Ogilvy, 184; R. R. Boyd, 184; Coombs, 185; Pooley, 186; Cook, 187; Nicholson Cochrane, Kennedy, and Lowson have failed to qualify but some of the above may elect to enter for the Captain's cup this is played for by match play, under handicap, and as there are 28 entries the committee, unless there is a full moon will find it rather difficult to get this into three days.

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. BATTYE.

AN ARM BROKEN.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Captain Battye, R.E., who has during the last three years led a life full of danger and exposure in connection with the preliminary work in the hydro-electric scheme, met with an accident last evening which would have killed another man but let him off easy on account of his diminutive size, with only a broken arm. He was unconscious only a little time and was removed to the Walker Hospital where he will go under the x-rays this evening.

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Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

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DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

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31st July	"	52,35,000
31st December	"	1,04,00,000

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25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-0
40	36-11
45	43-14

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

HASKEW.—At Mall View, Mussoorie, 24th Aug., to the wife of Wm. H. Haskew, L.D.S., London, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WATSON.—BREITHAUPT.—27th Aug., at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. E. H. Welchman, M.A., Major Spencer Burton Watson, 64th Pioneers, third son of the late W. Spencer Watson, M.B., F.R.C.S., of 7, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, to Aline Undine Frederica Breithaupt, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Breithaupt, late of the Bank of Madras, and Mrs. Breithaupt, of Avenel Lodge, Ootacamund.

QUARME—MARTIN.—On the 6th Sept., at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Canon Barham, Arthur Roger, son of Edgar Arthur Quarme, of Lancaster, England, to Kathleen, second daughter of E. Percy Martin, R.N.R., P. and O. Company, and Mrs. Martin of Eversley, Rothsay Gardens, Bedford.

DEATH.

NOWLAN.—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, 26th Aug., Bridget Nowlan, age 71 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Parsis v. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Kemp and Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Charni Road, 4.

Bamankua Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

THURSDAY, September 11.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona Races, Third Day, Poona.

FRIDAY, September 12.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, September 13.

Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency v. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Poona Races, Fourth Day, Poona.

MONDAY, September 15.

Quadrangular Cricket Match between winners of the two foregoing matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 11-30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Agricultural Conference at the Council Hall, Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 10, 1913.

DR. MARSHALL'S DISCOVERIES.

We recently referred to the widespread fallacy, that Englishmen have lagged behind in scholarship and research, and that all we possess in the way of pure erudition is the reflected lustre of the Continent. It was indicated in these columns that it is not hard to show that no reproach attaches to English scholarship so far as Sanskrit and Arabic studies are concerned, that Buddhistic research has been pioneered and propagated by English-speaking races, that the great Pali lexicon is being composed in English, that Indian scholars have volunteered to prepare in English a standard dictionary of the sacred language of the Jains, and that the colleagues of Dr. Arnold have been compelled to issue a trilingual simultaneous edition of the "Encyclopaedia of Islam." And now the lecture recently delivered at Simla by Dr. Marshall, on the antiquities of Taxila, before the Punjab Historical Society, further enhances the inadequately appreciated prestige of Englishmen as scientific archæologists. As Sir Michael O'Dwyer put it, the Punjab was extremely fortunate in finding in Dr. Marshall one who could interpret her glorious past; the savants of Europe would have been only too pleased to share the unique privilege of the audience, in listening to his accounts of epoch-making discoveries which will prove true landmarks of ancient history.

Taxila is one of the most celebrated cities of Indian antiquity. As a seat of learning and centre of culture it ranks in Buddhist records higher than Benares. Of the hundreds of characters figuring in semi-sacred Pali works few had acquired their humanities outside Takkasila. Our knowledge of the city, however, was vague and uncertain till the beginning of this month. We now stand on much firmer ground, hazy conjectures and rival theories giving way to positive facts brought to light by the fortunate spade of the Director of Archæology. The foundation of Taxila is traceable to a very remote age, but of the period anterior to Alexander the Great we know nothing beyond the probability that it was comprised in the Achaemenian Empire of Persia. Its remains are situated about twenty miles to the north-west of Rawal Pindi, at a spot which connected, by a great trade route, Hindustan with Central and Western Asia. There are three separate but successive cities analogous to the several Delhis. They cover about twelve square miles beneath the surface. To explore them would demand years. Dr. Marshall has spent three months. The fruit of his labours, as described in his lecture, is the most pressing invitation to the leisured leaders of taste in this country. The preservation of the treasures of which Dr. Marshall is the rescuer is mostly due to the Buddhist principle never to destroy an old *stupa* or religious edifice, but to build a new one around or over it. The earlier and neater types of these remarkable structures were in vogue at Taxila about the first Christian century; then came the later and coarser class. With the lapse of time these too in turn fell to ruin; "the space between them and the main tope, as well as the interior of the chapels themselves, was filled with fallen debris and over this, at a height of five or six feet above the original floor, were constructed other *stupas* and chapels in still another style." This last type is visible about the third century A.D. In a building dating from the time of the Parthians (known in India and Iranian records with certainty) Dr. Marshall found a floor of glass tiles of bright azure blue, with a few other colours mingled with them, "the first complete specimens of their kind that have yet been found." In another *stupa* were embedded two relic caskets with miniature gold receptacles inside them holding pearls, precious stones and relics. Several images of the Buddha helped to bridge the artist's chasm between the Gandhara and the Gupta eras. Small figures in Scythian dress at the side of the seated Master indicate that the Kushans were still paramount at the end of the third century.

The centre site of ruined Taxila is prolific in coins. "It has taken me several months"—we can well believe Dr. Marshall—"to clean and identify the many hundreds during a short time,"—coins of Wema Kadphises, Kanishka, Huvishka, and Vasudeva. These enable the explorer to fix certain important dates in the shifting quicksands of Indian chronology. The discoveries probably will settle once and for all the era of the illusive Kanishka about whom a warm controversy rages in the pages of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. "I have no hesitation," says Dr. Marshall, "in saying that the evidence from this site points to Kanishka having reigned in the second rather than the first century, and entirely precludes 57 B.C. as the date of his accession." The artists of Taxila show a decided partiality to plaster or terra cotta as their medium, and Dr. Marshall has come upon about two hundred images in this material at the Chir Tope. The peculiar structure of the old-world streets, where these discoveries were made, finds confirmation in the observation of Apollonios who noted what has now actually been brought to light: "From the streets the houses seemed of only one story but they all had an underground floor." Throughout these parts there was plentiful evidence of the combination of Indian and Hellenistic artistic and æsthetic genius: Corinthian pilasters and Indian *toranas*. There was also brought to light the double-headed eagle particularly associated with Scythian civilization, from which through several intermediate links it has descended to to-day's Arms of Russia and Germany. As an architectural triumph of old India in some buildings "it is rather remarkable that the masonry should have held together, seeing that no mortar is used in any of these early buildings to bond the stones." On one charmed spot the digger's spade clashed against four successive civilizations, that of the Greeks, the Parthians, Kanishka and the Kushans. In a single trench excavated through Sir Kap were recovered more than six hundred coins beginning with Agathoples and ending with Wema-Kadpheses. The net result of this careful decipherment leads to the belief that "Kanishka must have reigned after Wema-Kalphese and not in the first century B.C." Among other finds are catalogued an iron helmet, and a set of spoons and other utensils employed in Brahmanic ritual.

UNIONIST HYSTERICS.

Mr. Balfour, like all men of naturally philosophic temperament, is more apt than the average practical politican to lose his sense of proportion when engaged in the heat of political controversy,—for which he is not by temperament properly suited. It is impossible, in any other way, to account for the extravagant expressions to which he has become more than ever addicted since his retirement from the leadership of the Unionist party. Such phrases as "gross political immorality," when applied to a course of action, which, even accepting the interpretation which Mr. Balfour would put upon it, is not comparable to the conduct of the last Unionist Government, which won a general election to finish the war and used its majority to work a vast programme on which the electors had never voted, have a hollow sound. The Liberal Government were returned to power in December, 1910, with a definite mandate,—the issue having been accepted by their opponents,—to destroy the ultimate veto of the Lords, in order to enable Liberal measures, of which Home Rule for Ireland stood first, to become the law of the land. Having removed the Veto, it is absurd to pretend that an obligation is laid upon the Government to submit the whole question of the Veto and Home Rule for a second time to the electorate. There must be some finality in politics. The country voted with its eyes open for the removal of the Lords' Veto, knowing well what was to follow, and in the absence of any sign that it wants another election, other than the interested demands of Opposition politicians, the Government would have no justification for bringing about a fourth general election within a period of seven years. The Constitution allows for six-year Parliaments in order that there may be settled periods in which a legislative programme can be carried through. If every government were to be obliged to go to the country, because it had passed a measure to permit of its carrying out a definite object, before that object was achieved, we might have general elections every two or three years. The fact is that it would suit the book of the Opposition to have an election now; not, we think, because there is any feeling in Great Britain against Home Rule, but because they hope to profit by the undoubted unpopularity of the Insurance Act. In two years' time the electors may have begun to appreciate the benefits of Insurance, and the Act may by then be a great asset to the Liberals, instead of a handicap. There is another reason, of course, for this hysterical demand for an election as a matter of political morality. The Opposition leaders have definitely committed themselves to the support of Sir Edward Carson's programme of sedition. A general election would save them from that, whichever way it went. If the Government were defeated Home Rule would, of course, have to go. If the Unionists were defeated, then Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law would be able gracefully to retire from the Ulster imbroglio with a polite intimation that they must accept the final verdict of the country. But there is no reason why Mr. Asquith should thus pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Mr. Bonar Law and his friends, and they will have to face the prospect of being called upon to lead a civil war in Ireland or eating their own words.

DAY BY DAY.

H. E. Lady Willingdon.

We regret to learn from Poona that Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has been indisposed for the past few days. Her Excellency was unable to attend the I. C. S. Ball on Monday, and again yesterday evening was prevented from distributing the prizes at the Gymkhana Club in connection with the Open Lawn Tennis Tournament. Mrs. Arthur, who was "At Home" at the Club on the occasion, very kindly distributed the prizes in lieu of Her Excellency.

Lord Willingdon Visits Deccan Sardars.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Capt. Vaughan, A.-D.-C., paid return visits to certain of the Deccan Sirdars. His Excellency motored from Ganeshkhind to the junction of the road near the Railway goods shed, entering the State coach at that spot and, escorted by a detachment of the bodyguard, drove to Sirdar Cuppuswamy Mudaliar's residence where he received a cordial welcome. After a brief stay there Lord Willingdon proceeded to Dustoorji's Hall where Sirdar Kaikobad, the High Priest of the Parsis, received His Excellency and after the usual formalities were gone through the Governor next visited Sirdar Vinchurkar in Sadashiv Peth which terminated the programme. His Excellency then drove to Lakdipool and, re-entering a car, returned to Ganeshkhind.

Sir Vithaldass's Secret.

We share the curiosity of a correspondent, who writes to ask us if we can tell him exactly what was in the mind of Sir Vithaldass Thackersey at Saturday's meeting, when he said that, if Indians were left free to deal with the matter themselves, they would break open the doors of South Africa in fifteen days. We have to confess that we do not know what are the means by which this might be done. Everyone would cordially assent to the employment of any proper means by which the South African Government could be brought to its senses, and, seeing how readily the Government adopted the suggestion to retaliate by prohibiting immigration to Natal, it may be that they might be induced to give Indians the free hand for which Sir Vithaldass asked, if he will only divulge, first of all, the remedy that he has in his mind.

Unexpected Frankness.

"One can quite understand" says "The Pioneer" what Miss Maud Allen (sic) means when she says that the opposition to her appearance in India is due to a misconception. But it is to be hoped that the misconception is one which will endure and increase in intensity." This is Allahabad in an exceptionally frank and confiding state of mind. Let misconceptions "endure and increase in intensity," and all will be for the best in the best of official and narrow-minded worlds!

Music-Hall Revues for India.

"The Englishman" announces that Mr. Maurice Bandmann writes to it from London that amongst other attractions he will bring to India, next cold weather will be

"The Productions of several of the latest London "Revues" on a scale that will compare very favourably with the original productions. "Rag Time," "Step this way," "Hullo Rag Time," and "I should Not Worry" have been selected by Mr. Bandmann for reproduction in Calcutta.

"The Englishman" doesn't know anything about England, or it ought to shriek aloud at the prospect of these music-hall "revues" being produced in India. Perhaps the European Defence Association will take up the matter.

The Kaiser and the Greek Army.

The French will not be overjoyed at the credit taken by the Kaiser to Prussian principles of military science for the success of Greek arms in the recent wars. When King Constantine made the remark attributed to him by the Kaiser we do not know, but the Kaiser's exuberant self-congratulations as to the success of German military science in the late war and King Constantine's expression of thanks for "having been permitted to acquire military knowledge which, with the bravery of his troops, had secured success" are bombastic and ill-founded. It is the first time we have learnt that the military tuition which the Greek King and some of his officers received in Germany won the recent battles for Greece.

Where the credit lies.

On the contrary the success of the Greeks, the efficiency, good discipline, and splendid training which has revolutionised their army has over and over again been directly attributed to the work of the French Military Mission, which was engaged some years ago to re-organise and train the Greek army, and whose engagement has been renewed since the war. Germany's military prestige has badly suffered during the recent campaigns. The German-trained Turks met with perpetual disaster, and the French-trained Greeks and Russian-trained Bulgarians demonstrated their superiority. It may suit King Constantine's book, at the moment, to flatter the Kaiser, and the Kaiser's capacity for accepting flattery is unlimited, but nothing could or should be allowed to rob the brilliant officers of the French Military Mission to Greece of the credit that belongs to them for the success of Greek arms against Turkey and Bulgaria.

A New Advocate.

Mr. J. A. Balfour, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, was admitted as an Advocate of the High Court, Bombay, on the 2nd instant, before Mr. Justice McLeod.

Mortality Returns.

There was only one death f plague reported in Bombay during the twenty-four hours at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. There no cases of cholera or small-po total morality from all causes wa as compared with 95 of the responding period of last year and similar total of that of the year before. Out of 1,438 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, six were found to be plague-infected.

Immersion of Ganpatis.

Though the festivities in Bombay in connection with the worship of Ganpati, the elephant-headed God, will not be over till the 14th instant, it is not all who can afford to entertain the god in their homes for so long a period. Hence, a considerable number of the images of the deity have already been immersed in wells, tanks and the sea, as is the custom. Yesterday, being the fifth day since the worship of Ganpati commenced, was a particularly auspicious day for bidding farewell to the god, and hence hundreds of clay figures of the deity were taken in musical procession from all parts of the town to the Back Bay, along the route prescribed by the Police Commissioner in his public notification. The scene at Chowpatty was a very picturesque and lively one, vast crowds in their holiday attire covering the wide expanse of sand. The Ganpatis were brought to the sea-shore in palanquins and carriages and after the final ceremony they were taken out to the sea, till there was sufficient water to drown the images, and finally consigned to the waves. The next immersion day will be on the 14th instant, when Chowpatty will witness similar scenes on a more elaborate scale.

The Spirit of Ulster.

An interesting example of the hopeless sort of bigotry and prejudice which helps to keep going the Anti-Home Rule Campaign in Ulster is provided in the following extract from a protest recently adopted unanimously by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland:

It will be for ever impossible to fight Home Rule successfully as long as it is contended or admitted that Romanists and other open enemies of the true religion ought to have political power. We regard the So-called Catholic Emancipation Act as the "first plague spot" of the Home Rule evil. From the time of the passing of that Act, which gave the Romanists the franchise, dates the beginning of their power to threaten the liberties of the Protestants of Ireland. For they are the subjects of a foreign potentate—even the Pope of Rome, and are conscientiously bound to use their power for the interests of that foreign potentate, and wholly against the interests of the Protestant country in which they wield their sinister influence.

Truth on Portuguese Royal Wedding.

"Truth" is very fond of taking its contemporaries to task for publishing what it generally describes as a "farrago of nonsense" about the movements of Royal personages, and forthcoming Royal functions. It does not always turn out to be correct, however, as witness the following:—

There is no truth in the absurd statement that "eighty Royal princes and princesses" will attend ex-King Manoel's wedding at Sigmaringen next month. This marriage is in no sense a State ceremonial, and the only guests will be relatives of the bride and bridegroom. There will be no "official" representatives of Sovereigns. The Kings of Italy and Roumania will be represented by members of their respective families only because they are near relatives.

compared with the Reuter's telegram we published on Saturday, as follows:—

Ex-King Manoel was married to-day to the Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern in the presence of his mother, members of the German Royal families, the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Aosta.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

TWO NEW LOANS.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. F. M. Chiney presiding.

The committee considered the tenders of the two new Municipal loans and after a long debate it was resolved to accept all tenders for 29 lakhs at an average rate of Rs. 98-2 for a loan of 35 lakhs and other tenders for 6 lakhs. Tenders were also accepted at the rate for the second loan of Rs. 10 lakhs. For the first loan, the amount tendered was Rs. 54,50,000. For the second it was 15 lacs.

CHINA APOLOGISES.

DISORDERS IN TOKIO.

AGITATION SAID TO BE A POLITICAL MOVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Sept. 9.

overnment has apologised to for the killing of Japanese at ing and has ordered an enquiry.

TOKIO, Sept. 9.

The Anti-Chinese demonstration on account of the killing of Japanese at Nanking continued early yesterday morning, but was confined to window-smashing and the wrecking of tramcars.

It is believed that the agitation was organised by the Opposition with a view to embarrassing the Ministry. The premier told a political deputation that the Government did not intend to mobilise but would deal firmly with Chinese problems.

"UNREASONABLE OUTCRY."

While China is adopting a conciliatory attitude, it is felt that the Japanese outcry is unreasonable, in view of the admission of the Japanese authorities here that at least a score of Japanese assisted in the defence of Nanking, and the fact that the Government, fearing such an incident, urged the Japanese Legation three weeks ago to order the withdrawal of the Japanese there.

Only last week the Legation informed the Chinese Government that eight Japanese officers who were assisting the Southerners had been sent back to Japan.

The Japanese killed were two barbers and a grocer.

WAR FEVER IN JAPAN.

CROWD DEMONSTRATES BEFORE FOREIGN MINISTER'S HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Sept. 8.

A crowd demonstrated all night in front of the residence of Baron Makino, the Foreign Minister.

JAPAN'S PROBLEM IN CHINA.

"TIMES'" PLEA FOR STRONG GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.

The "Times," in an article, to-day, considers that the murder of Mr. Abe, in Tokio, is more deplorable than the Nanking outrage.

It trusts that the Japanese demand for reparation will be less violent than a naval demonstration, which would probably cause the downfall of Yuanshikai.

The problem confronting Japan in China, the "Times" continues, is identical with that confronting the rest of the Powers, whose interest it is to restore a strong Government in the Republic, for which Yuanshikai is best qualified though the methods he employs are unfortunate, and he does not appear to have tried to restrain the excesses of the troops.

While favouring the continued support of Yuanshikai at present, the "Times" insists upon his Government changing its attitude regarding loans and the application for money, otherwise it might find it difficult to replenish the cash box. Unless an effort is soon made to fulfil loan conditions, the time may come when even the policy of Yuanshikai will be doomed to failure.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LOND N, Sept. 9.

A telegram to the "...nes" from Peking says that a new C...inet has been formed, and includes ...ree associates of Kangywei.

EMPIRE AND COLONIES.

MR. SAMUEL ON DOMINION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, in a speech at Winnipeg, emphasised the responsibility of the Dominions to the Empire, especially in view of Great Britain's task of governing in the East.

SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL

INDIAN PROTEST MEETING IN DURBAN.

HARSHNESS OF NEW ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Sept. 9.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress, a resolution was passed protesting against the harsh working of the Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913, and asserting that it was contrary to the Government's promises, as over 50 per cent of the Indians who were already domiciled had been declared prohibited immigrants under the Act; while those with domicile certificates who could have entered without difficulty under the old Act were now put to unnecessary delay and trouble by the expense of finding the £26 deposit for prohibited immigrants to come ashore.

The resolution also declared that the measure acted oppressively on several who were rightfully domiciled in South Africa, but were compelled to return to India because they did not possess this sum. The resolution appealed to the Imperial and Indian Governments to advise the Crown to veto the measure within a year of its promulgation.

POLICE AND RAND STRIKE.

MINISTERS' TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 9.

General Smuts, opening the new police barracks, here, paid a tribute to the discretion and valour of the police during the strike disturbances, and foreshadowed redress of their grievances. He hoped that they would then be ready to face any trouble in store.

The Minister of Mines, receiving a deputation regarding the recent arrests and alleged victimisation of strikers, also replied in a very firm tone.

ACCIDENT TO EXCURSION TRAIN.

ONE KILLED, TWELVE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A Londonderry-Strabane excursion train left the rails at a curve near Donemana. Two carriages were overturned, one person being killed and twelve injured. The accident attracts attention in view of the Aisgill disaster.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD'S REPORT.

MARKED PROGRESS IN ALL SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A meeting of Directors of the Norddeutscher Llayd have announced marked progress in all services for the six months, except in that to Australia. Negotiations are in progress for renewal of the mail contract. The report affirms, however, that unless the German Government is prepared to make payment commensurate with the building programme required, the service will be discontinued.

NEGAPATAM FERRY ACCIDENT.

BOATMEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NEGAPATAM, Sept. 8.

It appeared at the inquest held by the police that the cause of the deplorable accident on Friday would seem to be overcrowding of the boat, the number being given at 50, and rapid and rash rowing by the boatmen in spite of appeals of the passengers to row slowly. It also came out in the evidence that the boatmen were making extortionate demands from the passengers while the boat was in the middle of the river. The boatmen and the contractor have been arrested by the police who are making further investigations into the matter. About thirteen persons are said to have been drowned.

The Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras wired from Simla on the 6th instant to the Collector of Tanjore that His Excellency was greatly distressed by the news of the ferry accident at Negapatam and desires to express his sincere sympathy with the relations and friends of those drowned. He trusts that the survivors have suffered no serious ill-effects. He further desires to receive full particulars of the accident.

TURCO-BULGAR CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION OF KNOTTY POINTS.

POWERS AND DEDEAGATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9

The Conferences between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates have opened in a most amicable spirit, but the standpoints of the two sides are widely divergent.

ATHENS, Sept. 9.

The Powers have not yet replied to the Greek Government's request to settle the question of the occupation of Dedeagatch. The Press is urging its evacuation without waiting for a reply.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

REMARKABLE AIRSHIP FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FREIBURG, Sept. 9.

A feature of yesterday's German Manoeuvres was an airship commanded by Count Weppelin, which destroyed the enemy's aeroplane station and then eluded the pursuing aeroplanes.

CALCUTTA COPYRIGHT CASE.

LAW JOURNAL APPLIES FOR INJUNCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Imam, an application was made for a rule on behalf of Mr. Jogesh Chunder Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-law, and Editor and Proprietor of the "Calcutta Weekly Notes", calling on the Proprietor and Editor of the "Calcutta Case Law" to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them, restraining them from selling or offering for sale or re-producing or publishing any volumes or parts or issues of "Calcutta Case Law," containing alleged printed matter from the "Calcutta Weekly Notes."

His Lordship granted the application.

SHIPBUILDING YARDS AT BELFAST.

HARLAND AND WOLFF'S PROJECTED DEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff are negotiating for the purchase of Messrs. Workman and Clark's south yard at Belfast. It will be a valuable acquisition to the former who have large orders on hand beyond ships at present building at Belfast and Glasgow. It is announced that if the deal is successful the sellers could acquire land at Belfast for any number of building slips.

TWO MAILS A WEEK.

MID-WEEK SERVICE FROM KARACHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.

The "Morning Post" publishes an article advocating a bi-weekly mail service to India. It suggests that the mid-week service be given to a different company, so promoting competition. It should also go to Karachi instead of Bombay, as the passage both with and against the monsoon would be easier, and when Karachi is joined to Delhi by broad gauge the whole of North-West India will be accessible from there.

THAW CASE SEQUEL.

MR. JEROME REAPPEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COATICOOK, Sept. 9.

The United States Counsel, Mr. Jerome, who was arrested on a charge of gambling appeared in Court and was acquitted of gambling. The Court apologised for the humiliation to which Mr. Jerome had been subjected.

KAISER AND KING.

CONSTANTINE A GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL.

GREEK SUCCESSES DUE TO PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Sept. 8.

The Kaiser to-day presented King Constantine with a Field-Marshal's baton.

In his speech the Kaiser rejoiced to hand to the King in the presence of Germany's generals a baton won on the battlefield. He recalled the remark of King Constantine attributing the Greek successes largely to Prussian military principles which the King and his officers had acquired in Germany. The German Army was proud of such a verdict which recognised that German war science, correctly applied, guaranteed victory.

King Constantine, replying, thanked Germany for permitting him to acquire military knowledge which with the bravery of his troops had secured success.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

YEAR'S TOUR OF THE EMPIRE ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The papers state that the Prince of Wales will remain at Oxford until the end of the summer term of 1914, when he expects to qualify for a degree. He will start on a year's tour of the Empire with his brother Prince Albert in the spring of 1915.

The King is anxious that the Prince of Wales shall be prominently identified with the Principality, where he wishes to have his residence.

DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE.

GIVES BIRTH TO A SON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has given birth to a son. The keenest gratification is felt in the Border Country.

HEBBAL SHOOTING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronic...")

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. ...

The morning broke in the camp with every sign of rain but only a slight drizzle fell, after which a stiff breeze sprung up and upset much of the calculations of many experienced marksmen on these ranges. For the rest of the day, it was cloudy and in the circumstances some of the possibles put up were remarkable. There has been nothing very exciting to-day except that among certain competitors it is felt that the daily prizes are not working out in an encouraging way. The executive, only a few years ago, conceded a request in favour of more prizes and moderate values and now the desire appears to be a return to fewer prizes and increased values.

The officers of the 26th Light Cavalry are offering a cup and the use of their horses and saddlery to teams from non-mounted regiments.

Competitors have been notified to-day that the rule will be enforced under which they must return all unused tickets to the Statistics Office and not to tear them up.

The following are the leading scores in the several competitions available up to this evening. No matches begin to close till to-morrow afternoon, competitors being since yesterday engaged mainly in practice from 300 to 700 yards. The classification shown in the following scores is defined as follows:—Class a, officers of Regulars and Volunteers; Class b, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the British Army; Class c, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Volunteer Forces; Class d (1), Indian Officers of Regulars and Imperial Service Troops; Class d (2), Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops.

The leading scores to-day are as follows:—

Unlimited entries, 200 yards, Class A:—Lieut. Fowler, Cameron Highlanders 34 points; Class B: Corpl. Handley, Sherwood Foresters 34; Class C: Quarter-Master Sergt. Moorhouse, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 35.

300 yards, Class A: Lieut. Higman, Class B: Pte. Gillander, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 32; Class C: Corpl. Coote, South Indian Railway Volunteers, 34.

Rapid firing, 200 yards, Class 1 (Charger loading rifles):

SIR CHARLES FOX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

It is understood that Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, has taken six months' extension of medical leave.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

LIBERALS CONFIDENT.

THE PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

With reference to the rumours that there will be an election next spring, the "Daily Chronicle" is informed that the Government is making all its plans on the assumption that the present Parliament will survive till 1915. It is determined that the Plural Voting Bill shall receive the benefit of the Parliament Act, and is unwavering in its intention to place the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book before it leaves office.

The "Daily Chronicle" adds that it is highly probable that the election will be held before the Irish Parliament is in being, as the day of the meeting of that Parliament will be at least a year, and perhaps fifteen months, later than the passage of the Bill. The Liberals are confident of winning the election of 1915. They hope for an accession of strength from the land campaign, and believe that the Insurance Act will then be an invaluable asset.

MADRAS NEWSPAPER CHARGED.

ALLEGED INACCURATE REPORTS OF SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 9.

An action has been filed before Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate by Mr. G. Jeremiah charging Mr. L. E. Kirwan, Editor and Mr. H. C. Anderson, printer and publisher of the "Madras Mail," with defamation under the following allegations:—

That in the "Mad... Mail" of 9th August in reportin... late case of Liddle v. Jeremiah ... "Mail's" correspondent referred to the complainant as "A frequenter of the civil courts" implying thereby that he was either a tout or a man without any occupation or that he is very litigiously inclined, or that he was involved in debt and constantly dragged to court by creditors; that he represented himself as the representative of late judgment creditor Mrs. Percy in that case and as such obtained an emergent execution warrant; that the complainant took the bailiff with him and pointed out Mr. Liddle, that the District Judge "censured his office staff for what he described as a preposterous illegality for any member of the public to walk into his court and obtain an execution warrant in this manner" etc.

All of these statements, it is alleged are false and malicious. It is further alleged that while publishing full but inaccurate and distorted reports of proceedings sent by its correspondent the "Mail" has not published the full text of the order of the District Judge in the case, which would have shown inaccuracies of report. His Worship promised to pass orders to-morrow as to entertaining the complaint.

PROSECUTION AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

At the High Court Vacation Bench to-day before Justices Imam and Chapman, Mr. Jacason applied for leave to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment passed by the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Poresh Chunder Ghose, an attorney of the High Court for alleged perjury. The Advocate-General opposed the application.

The matter arose in this way: In connection with a suit to recover money Mr. Ghose was called upon by Mr. Justice Chaudhuri to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls. The rule came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chaudhuri. During the hearing of the rule Mr. Ghose filed an affidavit signed by one Nripendra Chundra Gupta. On the following day Nripendra came forward and denied his signature on the affidavit. Nripendra was examined and cross-examined while Mr. Justice Chaudhuri was absent and the court eventually discharged the rule and papers were made over to the Public Prosecutor for enquiry. As a result of the enquiry the Public prosecutor applied for sanction to prosecute Mr. Ghose which was granted.

The hearing is proceeding.

The "Bengalee" understands that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has just received from the Government of India a lengthy reply to the letter of the Senate in connection with the appointments of the University lecturers. The letter, it is said, is not very conciliatory in tone as the Government has tried to justify its action in refusing to sanction the appointments of the University lecturers.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

OUTBREAK OF PARTY POSTERS AND PAMPHLETS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Political circles do not believe that the holiday will be prolonged. Both parties are ready to flood the country with "Home Rule" literature. It is declared that not since the Fiscal Reform campaign has there been such an outrush of posters and pamphlets. It is asserted that none of the members and candidates is going on the assumption that the Government will outlive 1914.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

WILL BE INAUGURATED ON OCTOBER 11.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Lloyd George informs a correspondent that the land campaign will be inaugurated at a meeting at Bedford on October 11th.

FRACTITIONS AGRA BUTCHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 9.

In the case of rioting in which two factions of wealthy butchers were concerned Mohamed Shafi, the principal accused, has been sentenced by Captain H. Paterson Cantonment Magistrate of Agra and fined Rs. 50. Fourteen other accused have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. Mohamed Shafi and two other prisoners are also bound over in their personal bonds of Rs. 500 each with sureties of Rs. 500 each to keep the peace for one year. The prisoners have filed an appeal in the court of the District Judge. The case excites great interest and several leading counsel appear on either side.

THE BOMBAY MEETING.

"THE ENGLISHMAN" ON SIR P. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The "Englishman" takes objection to the epithet "aggressive Association" used by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta towards the European Defence Association at the recent public meeting at Bombay. The paper says: "The blood of civic pride runs thick in his veins, but, however admirable a town councillor he may be, it is clear that Sir Pherozeshah is no legislator. Higher politics are beyond him as was evidenced by his speech on the proposed separation of judicial and executive functions. It were therefore wiser for him to devote his talents to the beneficent administration of less ambitious affairs confined within the smaller limits of the municipality in which he excels. It is the height of absurdity to advocate a change of any system which is not understood by those who advocate. That is precisely what the Bombay magnate and philanthropist has done. Not a word has escaped his lips or other noted Indians against the Delhi transaction upon which the country will needlessly have to disgorge many millions sterling. All is for self, selfishly demanded without any reference to consquences."

U. P. DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

INPENDING CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Many changes are impending in Divisional Commissionerships of the United Provinces this autumn. Mr. J. W. Hose on return from leave will be reposted to Agra Commissionership, Mr. Colman, acting Commissioner, being transferred to Gorakpur. Mr. J. A. Broun, Senior Commissioner, is understood not to intend returning to India and Messrs. Molony (Benares) and Pike (Gorakhpur) are going on leave. Mr. Molony's place at Benares will be taken by Mr. Wyndham at present officiating in Allahabad Commissionership. Mr. Ferard is to be transferred from Jhansi to Lucknow and Mr. Pert on return of Mr. Holmes from leave goes from Fyzabad to Jhansi. Mr. Lovett on return from leave will be placed on special duty and Mr. Allen will be posted to Benares as Additional Commissioner for three months.

Regarding the river accident in Ambala district it appears over hundred and fifty pilgrims were going to Nana Devi fair in Hoshiarpur district. They were crossing small river called Sirsa when the water came down in heavy flood owing to rain in hill. Only six bodies have been recovered.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The More Valuable Asset.

"The Indian World":—Lord Pentland met several Bengalee gentlemen in Barrackpore and seems to have left on them the impression of being a very clever and shrewd politician and very much well-informed in the affairs of India. Certainly, knowledge of things and a proper comprehension of affairs is a much more valuable asset to the governor of a people than either natural powers or political courage—rocks on which Lord Sydenham and Sir John Hewett foundered while steering provincial vessels in India.

The Deolali Motor Case.

"The Statesman":—But we imagine that the decision in regard to the liability of the proprietors of motor-cars will take most people by surprise. When the owner of a motor-car invites a friend to join him on an excursion, the presumption is that, as the friend obtains the advantage of transport free of cost, the car-owner accepts no liability, for accidents. If, therefore, the Bombay judgment is good in law many motorists will be inclined either to abstain from carrying friends in their cars or to adopt some means of intimating that they accept no liability for mishaps that may befall the occupants of their vehicles.

Morality in India.

"I. S. Reformer":—Dr. John Pollen, recently of Bombay, is not a believer in the inferiority of Indian morality to that of Western countries. Speaking on a recent occasion in London, he recalled Sir Thomas Munro's saying that "if civilization were to become an article of trade between the two countries, England would be the gainer by the import cargo." Dr. Pollen asserted that the morality of India compared favourably with that of any country in the Western world and that India had little to learn on the score of morality from the nations of the West. We do not venture to endorse this too generous praise, but we do certainly think that India knows a thing or two about morality and moral instruction, and that the undoubted talents of Mr. Enthoven might have been more usefully employed than in producing a moral text-book for Indian children.

"Capital":—The first impression left on our mind after a perusa' of the "Joint Report on City and Suburban Main Road Projects" by Mr. James Maden, Engineer, and Mr. A. de Bois Shrosbree, Chief Valuer of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, is that in spite of the taunts of half a century Martin Tupper is still a living force, and "Proverbial Philosophy" a fountain of inspiration for a certain class of Englishmen....In Chapter I we are given a summary of the work of the Trust under seven heads, and the second reads "To clear insanitary areas." It is one of the most important duties, but we see very little in the report of the measures to be taken to fulfil it. Construct roads at all costs, appears to be the ruling thought, and let the insanitary areas look after themselves. The improvers of Bombay set out with the same inspiration, with the consequence that in spite of great roads and avenues, there remain "one hundred" insanitary areas, where the mosquito breeds prolifically

The Congress President.

"The Behar...":—There are several reasons why no better selection could have been made for the Congress Presidentship this year. Sind has been described by a prominent member of the Government of Bombay as "a Mahomedan province." And then this is the first year the Congress is going to be held after the adoption of an ideal similar to that of the Congress by the Muslim League. On almost all the important public questions the League now holds the same way as the Congress. The election therefore of a Mahomedan Congressman who has been consistently and constantly loyal to all that the national movement stands for now about 20 years, on an occasion like this and in a province like Sind, cannot but be a matter of sincerest satisfaction. The Nawab is the third Madrasee to be thus honoured, the first two being the late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, the President of the Nagpur Session in 1891 and the second being the Hon'ble Justice Sir (then Mr.) C. Sankaran Nair, who presided at Amraoti in 1897. He is again the third Mahomedan President of the Congress, his distinguished predecessors being the late Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, the President of the Madras Congress of 1887, and the late Mr. Rahimtullah M. Sayani, who delivered a very thoughtful and exhaustive Presidential address at Calcutta in 1896. The Nawab was the chairman of the reception committee in 1908 when Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose presided and he is the third chairman of the reception committee who have become President, the other two being Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Dr. Rashbehari Ghose.

The Local Government have allotted a site in Karachi for an electrical generating station to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. on behalf of the proposed new Karachi Electrical Supply Company.

The Karachi Port Trustees have passed the following resolution:—The Admiralty should be informed through the Local Government of the Boards' proposal to construct a graving dock and they should be asked to inform the Board as to the requirements of the Admiralty in connection with the use of dry docks by H. M. ships. The proposed length should be stated as 500 to 550 feet with an entrance of 70 feet to 80 feet and with a depth over sill at low water of about 20 feet.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL

FIRST MEETING OF AUTUMN SESSION.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL PRO. CODE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The first meeting of the autumn sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council met at Viceregal Lodge this morning. H. E. the Viceroy presided. There were about fifty members present and among the absentees were the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Nawab Sayd Mohamed, Mr. Kesteven, Sir Charles Armsstrong and Mr. Monteath. Messrs. J. A. Abbott, R. P. Russell, J. H. Kerr and J. B .Brunyate and Surgeon-General Crofts took the oath of alleginance to the Crown.

Sir Edward Maclagan presented a set of rules and orders issued by Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of exemption of agricultural improvements from enhancement of assessment.

Mr. W. H. Clark laid on the table a Statement showing the number of shops for sale of exciseable articles in the different provinces of India which were closed on the recommendations of local advisory committees during each of the years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13.

REMOVAL OF DEAD MATTER FROM STATUTE-BOOK.

Mr. Ali Imam, in introducing the Repealing and Amending Bill said: My Lord, the bill which I now move for leave to introduce in Council is not of general interest. It does not propose to enact a new law, but belongs in its general scope to that very useful class of measures which are known in England as Statute Law Revision Bills and in India as Repealing and Amending Bills. The main object of bills of this class is to remove from the Statute Book such portions of the law as have become obsolete by time or from any other cause. It is in keeping with the practice of the Government of India to take up legislation of this kind from time to time in order to prepare the way for a new edition of the collection of our general Acts which is published by the Legislative Department. This is essential; for if we did not do so we should retain a large amount of worthless matter on our Statute Book uselessly adding to its volume.I may be pardoned for saying that it is a legitimate matter of pride that the Indian Statute Book is less encumbered with obsolete and useless enactments than that of almost any other nation, and I seek the help of the Council in my endeavour to keep it in the same condition. My desire is to hand over the Statute-Book to my successor in as well a pruned condition as the good order in which I received it from my distinguished predecessors in office, and to make it impossible for any critic to refer to it, in the words of Cromwell, as "an ungodly jumble." I do not wish to detain the Council with many remarks on the Statute Law Revision of this kind. I may urge that a revision on the lines on which the Bill has been drawn is very desirable as it should be proceeded with at regular intervals. In the past we have done so almost every ten years. The last Repealing and Ameding Act was passed in the year 1902, so the time has now come when we should again take stock of our position and in the language of Lord Hobhouse remove dead matter from the Statute Book. The particular amendments contained in the Bill are sufficiently explained by the reasons assigned in the fifth clause of the schedule. These explanations will of course be removed when the Bill becomes law. But they will serve to explain and justify the reasons for the proposed amendments and will support my statement that the object of the bill is to make some purely formal alternations, correct certain errors and slips that have crept into various laws and to repeal certain enactments which have been superseded by later legislation or have become spent or obsolete. I think I may safely say that there is nothing in any way controversing in the measure and therefore if the Bill is allowed to be introduced to-day, I propose with the permission of this Council to move at our next meeting that it be taken into consideration and passed into law. With these remarks, my Lord, I beg for leave to introduce the Repealing and Amending Bill.

RULE-MAKING POWERS OF HIGH COURTS.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, in introducing the bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, said: "My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908. The title of the Bill is such as may raise visions of prodigious and interminable sittings of the Council, but I may at once remove all cause for alarm by mentioning that in seeking for this permission I have not embarked upon any ambitious undertaking, and that the Bill which I propose to introduce is neither formidable nor is it likely to occupy the time of Hon. members to any considerable extent. The Code of 1908, that great achievement of Sir Erle Richards, has fortunately not required serious amendment as yet and therefore the Bill does not aim at any very material change in the law. There are only two amendments of a modest character that I propose to place before the Council. One of them is to empower the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to extend such provisions of the Code as are not inconsistent with the express provisions of Act 15 of 1882, as amended by Act 1 of 1895, to the Presidency Small Cause Courts and to give validity to the rules already promulgated by these High Courts under Section 9 of that Act. The other amendment is to restore the powers that Local Governments enjoyed under the latter portion of Section 327 of the Code of 1882 and which by an oversight was omitted when that Code was amended in 1908. As regards the first, doubt has been felt whether the rule making powers of the Chartered High Courts under Section 9 of the Small Cause Courts Act, are sufficient to permit the extension of some of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to such Courts. Under Clause (a) of Section 9 of that Act, these High Courts may by rule prescribe the procedure to be followed and the practice to be observed by the Small Cause Courts, but there are matters which are hardly within the terms of procedure or practice for which it is desirable to provide by such rules.

MATTERS OF PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE.

An examination of the rules already prescribed by the three High Courts appears to show that whereas the simple and summary procedure characteristic of the proceedings of these Subordinate Courts have been safeguarded in their full and entire integrity, some of the rules might be considered open to criticism on the ground that they do not deal with matters strictly of procedure and practice. Yet it cannot for a moment be questioned that these rules, perhaps in excess of the power conferred by the Act, are beneficial and essential to the proper working of the Small Cause Courts. These considerations force upon us the necessity of conferring upon the Presidency High Courts extensive powers to apply provisions of the Code to such courts so long as they are not inconsistent with the principles of the Small Cause Courts Act itself. It will be observed on an examination of the Bill that a fair measure of discretion has been left to the High Courts to determine the suitability of a provision of the Code that they may think fit for application. This is justified by the consideration that obviously the High Courts are the best judges of the procedure to be followed in the Presidency Small Cause Courts and the anxious desire of those courts to promote efficiency of business therein has been sufficiently manifested in the past to make it entirely safe for the Government of India to entrust them with these powers with the fullest confidence that they will always be used in accordance with the principles on which these Subordinate Courts are constituted. The amendment will put the rule-making powers of these High Courts in this connection on a much surer footing than they are at present.

SECTION 8.

Obviously the natural place for such a modification of the law is in section 8 of the Code. The next step is but a corollary to the proposed amendment. This is to validate the rules that have heretofore been made by the said High Courts, and in order to avoid any question of their legality being raised a provision to guard against such a contingency has been inserted in the Bill. As to the other proposed amendment, it will be perhaps sufficient to say it does not aim at enacting anything new. On the contrary it is put foward with a view to restore the authority that Local Governments used to exercise in the matter of sale of lands in execution of decrees. The Code of 1908 as a matter of mere accident did not give such authority and the result was that rules framed by Local Governments in different parts of India ceased to have any legal force. The new clause will revise such rules as were in force on the date on which the present Code became operative, and also provide for their modification with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council whenever such a course may be found to be necessary. I think that hon. Members will agree with me that the two amendments to which I have referred will be found to be useful and salutary. Under the circumstances if the Bill is allowed to be introduced, I propose with the permission of the Council to move at our next meeting that the Bill may be taken into consideration and passed into law. With these submissions, my lord, I beg for leave to introduce the Bill.

INDIAN COOLIES IN BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. W. H. Clark, replying to Mr. Bannerji's question regarding the collision between the police and Indian coolies at a sugar plaintation in British Guiana, said: (1) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; as regards the second part the facts are, I regret to say, substantially as stated, the number of coolies killed being fifteen. I should add, however, that when the police attempted to execute the warrants against the five men they were opposed by a large mob armed with cutlasses and other weapons. The order to fire was not given until the Riot Act had been read and one of the police had been killed and two others injured by the mob, the situation of the rest of the police being one of considerable danger. The Maxim gun was not used. A report of the judicial enquiry made under the order of the Government of British Guiana is laid on the table. (2) It will be seen from the report that the immediate cause of the outbreak was an endeavour on the part of the police to execute warrants against five coolies charged with intimidation. It also appears, however, that a contributory cause of the ill-feeling which culminated in the outbreak was that it was proposed to transfer five men from one plantation to another, and that the transfer was to be effected according to what is stated to be the usual practice with the assistance of the police. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has called the attention of the Government of British Guiana to the objections to the employment of the police in effecting the transfer of labourers except in cases where resistance is expected. He has also pointed out the desirability of issuing instructions that reasonable notice of transfer should be given to immigrants, that the cause of transfer should be stated if the immigrant concerned asks for it, and that the sanction of the Government should be obtained be-dispensed with. The Government of India have expressed satisfaction at the action taken by the Secretary of State and have asked to be informed what other steps are being taken by the Government of British Guiana to give effect to his suggestion. (2) It appears to the Government of India on the information at present before them that the unrest on the estate which culminated in this regrettable incident was due, in large measure, to the un-intelligent handling of the coolies and should have been preventible. In these circumstances they are endeavouring to secure that adequate compensation should be paid to the families of the persons killed in the riot.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Mr. Clark, in the course of his answer regarding the grievances of the Indian residents in Canada, said: "The Government of India have no very recent information as to the number of Indians in Canada, but it is understood to be about 2,500. They are unaware how many of these are Sikhs. The effect of the order is as stated, but the Government of India have on more than one occasion recently represented to the Secretary of State the importance they attach to a concession being made by the Canadian Government in favour of the wives and minor children of Indians resident in Canada, and the withdrawal in their case of the restriction imposed by the requirement of a continuous journey on through tickets. Intimation has since been received that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is communicating with the Dominion Government as to the possibility of facilitating the entry of the wives and children of Indians who have acquired Canadian domicile. As I have already explained the order in Council applies to all immigrants and not only to Indians. There is however direct communication between Japan and China and Canada. The entry of Japanese labourers is limited to a fixed number in any one year. Chinese immigrants are required to pay a poll-tax of 500 dollars.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE RIOTS.

Sir, Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda's question regarding the telegram received by His Excellency the Viceroy relating to the Machhli Bazar mosque and the action taken thereon, said: "The telegram in question as received by the Government of India was forwarded in original to the Government of the United Provinces for disposal in accordance with the ordinary practice when representations are submitted to the Government of India direct concerning matters with which a local Government is primarily dealing.

SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY STRIKES.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the committee of arbitration to facilitate prompt settlement of railway strikes, said: "The whole question of the prevention or prompt settlement of railway disputes has been engaging and still continues to engage the earnest attention of Government. Arbitration as a means of settling strikes has been duly taken into consideration.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

The hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, ing to the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the expenditure involved in the complete separation of Judicial and Executive functions said: "The remark quoted is of a general character. So far as the Government of India are aware it does not refer to any particular scheme.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the creation of a separate judicial department, said: The distribution of business between the different departments of the Government of India is governed by the orders of the Governor-General. No change in the existing distribution is at present contemplated.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Sir Edward Maclagan, replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, said: No final decision has yet been arrived at on the Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda's question regadring the policy of Government towards the sanctity and sacredness of mosques and temples, said: The best known declaration of the policy of Government in this country with reference to the religious beliefs and usages of the people is contained in her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, in which it was declared to be the Royal will and pleasure that none should be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, that all alike shall enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law and that no interference would be made with the religious belief or worship of her Imperial Majesty's subjects. In His late Majesty King Edward VII's Message to the Delhi Durbar of 1903 and in the announcement by his present Majesty King George V on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar of 1911 these assurances were renewed and neither has there been any change in the policy thus laid down nor is there any intention of introducing any changes.

ELECTIVE ELEMENT IN COUNCILS.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the increase of the elective element in Legislative Councils, said: The Government of India have seen statements of the general character indicated. Some changes in the regulations were notified and no further changes are at present in contemplation by Government.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding haj pilgrimage, said: (a) The answer is in the negative. The answers of the majority of Local Governments who were consulted on the proposals of the Bombay Government for the future regulation of the pilgrim traffic have not yet been received; (b) Until they are received and considered the Government of India are unable to state what action they will take in connection with the future regulation of the pilgrim traffic as indicated in their letter of 16th May, 1913, published for general information under the Department of Education Notification No. 836, dated the 20th May 1913. They desire to elicit the fullest expression of Muhammadan opinion on the subject.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Sir T. R. Wynne, in the course of an answer to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, said: Government as at present advised do not propose to associate the non-official public with railway officers in all enquiries into railway accidents. There seems a general impression that an enquiry into railway accidents is left solely to the railway officers of the line on which it occurs, and that the matter ends there. I think this is a good opportunity to remove this very erroneous impression. Directly a serious railway accident occurs the railway concerned has at once to report by telegram its occurrence to the Magistrate and Police Superintendent of the district, the Government Inspector and the Railway Board. Before the enquiry is held the Agent of the line reports to the Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and the Government Inspector the place and date at and on which the enquiry will be held so that they may be present. The finding of the enquiry is submitted to the Government Inspector who expresses his opinion and sends all the papers to the Railway Board. The Railway Board then carefully consider the whole case and the cause of the accident and decide what action, if necessary, should be taken to ensure improved working. The Magistrate of the district can also if he thinks fit independently decide to take proceedings against the railway employees concerned.

INDIA OFFICE REFORM.

Sir Reginald Craddock, replying to the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the proposed reconstitution of the Indian Council, said: The Government of India have no information beyond the reports of the statements made in the House of Lords on the 31st July last by the Secretary of State for India as to the details of the scheme for the conduct of India Office business which His Lordship contemplated, nor as to the procedure which he intends to follow in arriving at a decision.

S. C. C. SUITS FOR COMPENSATION.

Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill and said: The object of the measure was to exclude from the cognizance of provincial Small Cause Courts all suits for compensation for any offence. He further explained that it was proposed to modify item (j) of Article 35 in Schedule 2 of Act 9 of 1887 so as to include trespass or damage committed in the illegal or improper execution of any other legal process or search.

INSECT PESTS BILL.

Sir Edward Maclagan, in introducing the Insect Pests Bill, said: The Government was addressed some years ago by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who pointed out that most other countries had protected themselves by somewhat stringent measures from the damage done to agriculture and gardening by the introduction of destructive insects and other pests. They urged upon us that with the increase of communications the time had then come when similar precautions should be taken in India. On receipt of this representation we consulted our experts and ascertained that in several cases disease had already been introduced along with imported material and that there were many destructive diseases in other countries which were likely to be introduced into India if no restrictions were imposed. We further ascertained from the Customs authorities that a considerable number of packages containing fruit, bulbs, roots, seeds and plants were regularly imported into India, and it seemed clear that if steps were not taken to control such importations considerable loss migh be occasioned to the agriculture and fruit culture of this country. Our next step was to consult the various Local Governments and through them to obtain the opinions of several Chambers of Commerce, Superintendents of Botanical Gardens and other botanical experts, fruit growers, tea and coffee growers and Planters' Associations, and their opinions upon receipt were laid before a committee of experts who then submitted definite proposals for dealing with the question. We had originally proposed to impose the necessary restrictions by a notification under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 but we found that the terms of that Act did not adequately cover the case with which we had to deal. We decided therefore to resort to special legislation and the present Bill has been accordingly prepared under which the Govenmrent is armed with the powers necessary for the purpose.

AMENDMENT OF COPYRIGHT LAW.

Sir Harcourt Butler in introducing the Bill to modify, and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1911 said: My Lord, the amendment of the Indian Copyright Act of 1847 so as to bring it into conformity with modern requirements has long been considered necessary. As however the question of the amendment of the English Copyright Acts has been simultaneously under consideration and in a matter of this kind it is obviously desirable to secure conformity within the Empire so far as is compatible with local conditions, it was thought better to await the Imperial legislation on the subject. The deficiencies in the Indian Copyright law as embodied in the Indian Copyright Act of 1847 which for instance contained no provision for copyright in translations, photographs, sculpture and works of art generally are made good. Another important matter of principle involved in the Act is the abolition of the formality of the registration of copyright. This is in accordance with the provisions of the Berne Convention and with the practice of most nations. The onus of proving that he is not aware of copyright is now thrown on the person infringing it and the the necessity of registration is now done away with. Summary remedies for infringment are also provided. The Act was brought into force in India by proclamation in the Gazette of India on 31st October 1912 under section 37 (2) (d) of the Act, in view of difficulties that were experienced in England through the nonproclamation in India of the Act of 1911 and having regard to the serious hardships and loss which might be thereby inflicted on English authors.

We propose that translations of works first published in India should be permitted after the expiry of five years from the date of first publication but only on the condition that two years' notice of the intention to publish a translation has been given to the author. By this means we hope adequately to safeguard the rights of the author and those of the public. The provisions of Section 19 of the English Act containing provisions as to mechanical instruments are new and adopted into the conditions of India. The majority of Indian melodies have not been published i. e. written in staff notation except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. In order to make it clear that in order to fall within the definition of musical work music must have been graphically represented. It is proposed to adopt *mutatis mutandis*, the definition of the term musical work contained in the English musical Copyright Act 1902, viz. musical work means any combination of melody and harmony or either of them printed reduced to writing or otherwise graphically produced or reproduced. The provision restricting jurisdiction to High Courts only in all civil proceedings regarding infringement of copyright is thought desirable in view of the technicalities of the subject and the greater finality that such a tribunal will afford."

The Legislative Council adjourned to the 17th instant.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A BILL.

FIRST OFFENDER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Vanwali Jiwa, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 778.

Mr. M. M. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant Mathuradass Visram, a cloth merchant; Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that in November 1912, the accused collected a bill for a large amount for his master's firm and credited a smaller sum mis-appropriating Rs. 778. He then absconded but was arrested last month.

The accused pleaded guilty and his pleader requested the Magistrate to give him the option of a fine as the accused was a respectable young man and this was his first offence.

His Worship sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 300 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Lala Jaigopal, Inspector of Cooperative Credit Societies at Sialkot, will be deputed to Mauritius to organise cooperative credit societies there on the lines suggested by Mr. Wilberforce after his recent visit to that colony.

INDIAN LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have been interested in the correspondence that has been going on in your columns about the suggestion of having a professor of Indian literature in our universities. "J.S.," in his vigorous letter appearing in your issue of the 6th instant, combats this suggestion and doubts if anybody exists "who can profess the dozen or so of Indian vernaculars that boasts of literatures." It is true that India is a congeries of languages, but "J.S." does not sufficiently recognise the fact that there are, and always have been, certain unifying strands of thought and imagery, the common stock-in-trade of "conceits" and poetic fancy, the common tradition of music and rhythm, the common ways of viewing life, the nimbus of common myth and legend which lies always at the background of Indian culture, and these bring the literatures of the different Indian languages closer together and admit of their treatment on a broad and related basis. If these strands were not there, ready to be put to analysis, Frazer would not have been able to write his Literary History of India. And "J.S." does not know that there are people in India, with wide scholarship, and acquainted with at least three or four Indian languages, who can be found to deliver a series of lectures on Indian art and literature. Again, he says that the Indian literatures are tinged through and through with Hinduism and do not, therefore, appeal to Moslems. I do not happen to belong to the seventy million Moslems, nor does "J.S." apparently I agree that the literatures of modern Indian languages, like all other literatures, reflect the religion of the bulk of their votaries. But to infer from that fact that they are therefore not secular in character is to misread the modern trend of those literatures. The great literature of Modern Bengali, for example, is thoroughly secular and "belle lettristic" in spirit and sustains itself through its appeal to the new Indian note and its main literary forms are borrowed from the armoury of Europe, such as the poetic drama, the acted play, the novel of incident and of psychological analysis, literary criticism, prose, and poetry which has attained its supreme achievement in the wonderful lyrics of Rabindranath. The literatures of Gujerat, Maharashtra, Urdu and Tamil have followed, if to a less extent, the lead of Bengal, and have expanded enormously both in theme and form. The seventy millions of Musulmans have not as yet contributed their full share to this story of literary development: the Urdu literature itself owing its exquisite embroidery of words and its polished jewelry of reflection as much to Hindu writers as to Musulman. But there are quite a few Moslem writers of great ability in Bengali literature to-day and in its mediaeval period, one of its greatest names, Alowal, was a Mahomedan.

The present age of Indian literary development has been rightly called a Renaissance, and as a rebirth of the human spirit, it must inevitably take its roots in the spiritual forces of the past and such forces can no more be disregarded by the Hinduman of letters, than by the Moslem of culture. No Christian of eminence, so far as I know, disregarded the claims of pagan culture, and no educated Indian Mahomedan should ignore the supreme importance of ancient Hindu history.

The suggestion of "A Student" is exceedingly timely, for the study of modern Indian literature is a supremely interesting study of one of the most important forces that will mould the intellectual history of the future. There is no fear that such studies will mean neglect of English literature; for the future professor of Indian literature will have for his qualifications an acquaintance with the latest methods of literary criticism and a wide cosmopolitan culure. It will be part of his task to show how far European literature has reached on Indian progress. How far, for instance, Goethe and Shelley have influenced the art of Rabindranath; how far Fielding and Dickens and the Victorian novel have affected writers such as Apte and Ratan Nath Dar; how far Scott and the Romantics were responsible for the dreamy beauty and the weird historical charm of Bankim's earlier work and "The Hundred Years" of Romesh Chunder Dutt; how far Milton and the earlier Renaissance Italian writers combined with the classics of Greece and Rome influenced the epic magnificence of Michael Dutt; how far the vague wistfulness, moving about in worlds still unrealised of the English deadents were responsible for the lyrics of that daring songster, the younger Kavi, whose art has striven manfully to break though the fetters of Gujerati rhyme, and how far, lastly, the art of Europe, especially the technique of Turner, has a hand in producing the vague outline and that note of reticence and suggestion which constitutes the charm of the new Bengali painting. These will be the lines of an exceedingly profitable enquiry, on which such a professor may be expected to work. If a professorship is not at present feasible, extension lectures should be undertaken either in connction with the university itself or with such organisations as the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and run somewhat on the lines of the Summer Schools of the English universities.

As to the last para of "J.S.'s" letter, it is deeply to be regretted that the Parsis have not as yet contributed anything to culture that is commensurate with the position they hold generally as an enterprising and intelligent community. The dialect which "J.S." truly characterises as awful belongs to Gujerati which is no more foreign to them than English is to the descendants of the ancient Britons. There is no reason therefore why the educated Parsi should not enthuse over the language on which he has been nurtured. To the standard speech, therefore, the Parsi should turn. One does not know why the Parsis stick to their ungainly dialect and contemn the ordinary Gujerati of literature. Their attitude is more inexplicable in some ways than the contempt of the Scot for the Southern.—Yours, etc.

ACE VIEME.

Naosari, Sept. 7.

IGNGRED IDEAS.

POTENTIAL INVENTIONS L[illegible] THE NATION.

A correspondent writes to the Mall Gazette":—

Do we as a nation take ordina[illegible] pains to secure for ourselves the full advantage which ought to accrue from the bright intellects and imaginative forces of Young England? Every now and again there is a distressing story of an alien country taking up and fostering the child of a British genius, and although the last alleged "loss to England" proves a hollow canard, there is real ground for uneasiness.

The whole question of our patent laws and the encouragement—or, rather, the studious discouragement—of young Englishmen with ideas is germane to any discussion of this sort.

Perhaps in no other country in the world is it so impossible to secure adequate protection for the "brain-children" of her sons than in Britain. The inventor is faced with the problems of expensive models—often of prohibitive cost—drawings, experiments, and what not, together with registration fees, and then learns to his chagrin that the entire secret is practicall ypublic property, for it is open to any informed or inquisitive rival to secure an inspection of the records. Comment is needless on what might easily follow.

THE AMATEUR'S PLAINT.

"It is the giving away of the idea that does the mischief," said an amateur inventor to me to-day in the course of a conversation on the topic. "I've got an idea now that I feel certain cannot fail to work out, and one that the War Office ought to jump at, but I haven't the means to work out my theories in mechanical practice, and if I register the idea alone—and they let me—why, anybody can follow it up.

"The War Office itself ought to ask for such ideas, investigate them, carry out needful experiments, and reward the inventor according to the practical value of his plan. This would ensure many valuable innovations and mechanical secrets being kept for the welfare of the nation."

Pressed as to his special idea, the inventor was less communicative, but he volunteered as much as this:—

"It has been stated that no aeroplane is of service for night reconnaissance or scouting, nor for like work in times of foggy weather. I make no claim as to fog, but I will guarantee to make effective aeroplane reconnaissance possible on the blackest night that could be.

THE REMEDY.

"The War Office possess two of the three things I want (one being an aeroplane with which to prove it), and there can hardly be failure. But how am I, on a mechanic's wages, to maintain my household and at the same time find means for experiments?"

Asked if he had communicated with the War Office, the inventor replied, "What would be the use? What has been history? Let us have a definite public understanding that all secret suggestions submitted to the War Office, however futile they may appear in official eyes, shall have a fair testing at the Department's expense, together with an assurance that the State will fairly compensate the useful inventor, and you will hear no more of any other country securing the product of British brains."

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE.

A meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace was held yesterday evening in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute hall to elect a delegate for the Parsi Matrimonial Court, the vacancy having been caused by the death of Mr. Pirojshaw Bomanji Jijibhoy. The Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy presided. There were two final candidates for the vacant seat: Dr. W. H. E. Sukhia, and Mr. Byramji Naoroji J. Gamadia and the Parsi justices had turned up in a large number to exercise their franchise.

Sir Dorab J. Tata proposed that Mr. Gamadia be elected a candidate. Mr. Hormusji A. Wadya seconded the proposal.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta proposed the name of Dr. Sukhia and his proposal was seconded by Mr. Sorabji Billimoria, Judge of the Small Causes Court.

A poll was then taken and the president declared Mr. Gamadia duly elected and said he would submit his name to Government.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

A ROTHSCHILD GRACEFUL ACT.

To the budget of "graceful acts" that the "Manchester Guardian" has already given may be added this one.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild received a letter from an important lady whose affairs had taken a bad turn, asking him if he would care to buy a famous clock which she owned.

She offered to send it to him for his consideration, and said that the price was £2,000. He immediately paid the £2,000, and received the clock. Some months later he sent the clock back to the lady as a New Year present.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPLICATION OF HINDU LAW TO KHOJAS AND MEMONS,

NEED OF LEGISLATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MAHOMED ABDULLA DATU AND ANR. v. DATTOO JAFFER AND ORS.

...ment in this case was deliver-...is Lordship day before yester-... The case took more than one ... for hearing and as there are ...any important points decided by His Lordship regarding the application of Hindu Law to the Khoja Community. We give below a brief summary of the facts and the important parts of the judgment.

Briefly the facts are that the plaintiff's son of Abdulla Datu prayed that the properties mentioned in the plaint and the business referred to therein were the properties and business of a joint and undivided family. The family consisted of the father Jaffer, his son Datu, the first defendant, and Datu's sons Abdulla, defendant 3rd and Ismail the 2nd defendant, and Abdulla's son Jan Mahomed, the plaintiff in this case, at the date of the release, dated 13th February, 1879.

Abdulla had another son born twenty years after the release of 1879. In short then the plaintiffs Jan Mahomed and his brother Aziz filed this suit against their grandfather, uncle and father, praying *inter alia*, that (1) certain properties and business belonged to a joint and undivided family and (2) that their rights therein be ascertained and declared, (3) that a Receiver should be appointed, (4) that the release of 1879 was not binding on them and their father (defendant 3) or in the events that had happened was inoperative against them and lastly (5) that the deed of gift of 8th October, 1902 in favour of 2nd defendant by his father (plaintiff's grandfather) was void and of no effect against the interests of the plaintiffs and other members of the joint family.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants in their written statements set up limitation and want of Jurisdiction. They also contended that the release of 1879 was not obtained by fraud and was valid and binding on the plaintiffs. The 2nd defendant further said that in 1878, the 1st plaintiff and his father separated from the joint family and such separation was recorded in the Release. At that time the joint family only owned a small shop dealing in cloth and groceries. Most of the properties now in his hands were acquired by himself and belonged exclusively to him. He also denied that the plaintiff or his father lived with the 1st defendant or himself (2nd defendant) as members of a joint or undivided family or as such acquired any immoveable property or carried on any business. After the release neither the plaintiff nor his mother was maintained out of the joint family property. The plaintiffs and the 3rd defendant had been living separate, ever since the release, from the joint family.

"NUCLEUS" OF JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY.

In the course of the judgment His Lordship, after summarising the facts of the case proceeded to say that there could be no doubt, that during the life-time of Jaffer there was a small nucleus of "joint family property which on his death was taken jointly by the survivors. The amount of this nucleus His Lordship put down at Rs. 4,500, and that was the basis of the partition effected by the release of 13th February, 1879. Between 1880 and the date of the suit Ismail the 2nd defendant either by himself or assisted by his father Datu (defendant 1) had acquired a great deal of valuable property in Bombay. The property was probably worth a lac of rupees. Neither of the plaintiffs nor their father contributed in any way to the family fortunes. The plaintiff is a feeble deceased man, who was never able to earn a penny if left to himself. His father (defendant 3) was a confirmed drunkard and a loafer since his early youth, and never did any work since the partition or release. Such being the facts it was clear that apart from the special features of the law of the Hindu joint-family, these plaintiffs had no shadow of moral right to share in the life's earnings or acquisitions of their uncle Ismail. His Lordship then said that "succinctly stated that doctrine originating in our Courts in the old case usually called the Peshwa's case, and appearing to have been decided by Monstuart Elphinstone is that where there has been a nucleus of joint family property, all subsequent additions and acquisitions by any member of the family while still living in union with the rest immediately take the imprint of the nucleus, and are joint family property liable to be divided on a partition between those then existing members of the joint family." In this case it was open to Ismail to prove that his self-acquisitions were in dependent of the nucleus; but this was always difficult, and virtually impossible for him or any man to prove that he had acquired personal and separate wealth for himself not traceable to the "nucleus" root.

"JOINT IN ESTATE."

The stock parase "joint in food, worship and estate" appeared peculiarly inappropriate to Mahomedans. "Joint in estate" begged the whole question. Mahomedans under their own law were never joint in estate, whether they live together or whether they do not. It was only when certain Mahomedan communities had been declared to be governed by the Hindu Law that the terms had any meaning. "Living jointly in estate, then meant no more than that if once they have formed a joint family, the members have not separated and partitioned the property, or possibly in the case of a single member desirous of withdrawing from the joint family without effecting a complete partition; he has not given a valid release of all his claims upon any share of the joint property. His Lordship proceeded to say "I hope to show presently that judicial decisions had laid down sweeping propositions, which have had an extremely disastrous influence upon the flourishing and wealthy Khoja and Memon sects, and have gone far beyond any needed or hitherto known application of the rule that a proved special custom may override the general law. This case raises many interesting questions of far reaching importance." His Lordship said that he would like to follow closely not only all the decisions but, the reasoning upon which they were based. He felt the imperative need of some such complete and inexhaustive critical analysis of the case law first because he was convinced that the application of the law of the joint Hindu Family with all its legal incidents to the commercial fortunes of the Khojas was a very great and ever growing hardship; and secondly because he doubted very much that notwithstanding the acceptance of such decisions as final by the Judges, they (the Judges) ever meant to give the complete law of the Hindu Joint Family operation over the Khojas and Memons of Bombay.

RELIGIOUS ORIGIN OF HINDU LAW.

The theory of the Hindu joint family in its connection with the law pointed clearly to its essentially religious origin. Had that been kept in sight, any Court about to decide would have paused before transferring in its entirety the Hindu Law of joint family to the Khoja community, which had a religion of a different character from the Hindus. His Lordship then showed how the Khojas were originally converted about five hundred years ago. His Lordship then proceeded to deal with Sir Erskine Perry's judgments in Hirabai v. Sonabai and Gangabai v. Sonabai (Khojas) and Rehmatbai v. Haji Jusuf (Memons). In these cases Sir E. Perry had to try a narrow question of an asserted custom among these sectaries. His Lordship indorsed the observations of Westropp, C. J. in Hirbai v. Garbai, 12 Bom. H. C. R., p. 294, that "it would be most desirable that the Government should take steps as was done in the case of the Parsis to ascertain the views of the majority of the community on the subject of succession and should then pass an enactment giving effect to those views." The "traditionary practice" extending over a period of 25 years consisted of 10 cases in 16 years following on Sir E. Perry's judgment and of these 7 were non-contentious In the next nine years there were very few cases and it would probably be within the truth to say that this traditionary practice rests upon less than half a dozen contentious cases disposed of on the ecclesiastical side of the Court. The profession jumped early to the conclusion that the Khojas were only Mahomedans in name, while in fact and in the eye of the law they were a "Hindu Caste." The truth is that the origin of the series, Sir E. Perry's decision does not raise any such presumption at all, but the exact contrary. It was enough to repeat that Sir E. Perry never did decide that the Hindu Law governed these people. He found in favour of a particular custom a very limited custom which no one in the community except daughters was at all likely to wish displaced. In Mahomed v. Haji Ahmad, 10 Bom. 1 decided in 1886, Scott, J., wrongly believed that the Khoins or Memons acquiesced willingly in the decision of Sir E. Perry and for many years thereafter were quite content to be under the Hindu Law of the joint family. His Lordship submitted with respect that there was absolutely no ground for any such inference.

IRKSOME LAW.

They could hardly have anticipated that what was decided in 1847, would be stretched as it has since been so as not only to establish a very innocuous custom but to bring in gradually the entire complicated, and to an enterprizing commercial community intensely irksome Hindu Law of the Joint Family. The case above cited was the only case yet decided in which the principal had been carried to the length of invalidating a will made by a Khoja or a Memon on the ground that it purported to dispose of ancestral joint family property and by implication grafted on the law of Khojas and Memons the most dangerous and injurious of all the features of the Hindu Law of the joint family, the doctrine of nucleus. His Lordship then mentioned the case of Ayshabai v. Haji Tyeb decided by Sergent, J., in 1885, and Ahmedbhai v. Karrimbhoy, decided on appeal by Sergent, C. J., and Baillie, J.

GOVERNED BY TWO LAWS.

After reviewing the above and other cases, His Lordship said that he found it very difficult to say precisely where the Hindu Law of succession and inheritance could be separated from the rest of the Hindu Law of the joint family. At present the Memons and Khojas presumed to be governed by the Hindu Law in all matters of succession and inheritance; but in all other respects they were presumed to be governed by the Mahomedan Law. For the present it was the Law and resulted in most complicated problems. His Lordship said "my examination of the case law however shows that rightly understood and analysed it need never have gone the length to which here and there it has been thought to be driven. . . . . But I see no reason why an evil, now generally recognised as such and seen to bulk larger and larger over the commercial activities of these sects should not beat any rate substantially reduced and henceforward kept strictly within bounds until legislation comes to our aid, without really transgressing any of the principles established by judicial decisions."

LAW NEVER SETTLED.

In his Lordship's opinion after an exhaustive examination of the whole law on the subject, this plaint disclosed no cause of action and ought to be dismissed. But he could hardly hope that what would be thought by many to be so sudden and revolutionary a decision would be allowed to stand. His real point was that the law never had been settled as in 1886. Scott, J. believed that it had.

PLEA OF LIMITATION.

His Lordship then dealt with the plea of limitation and said that under art. 91 read with section 7, the plaintiffs (even assuming that they had any such right would clearly be timebarred. As to the release of 1879, he was in some doubt owing to the state of the authorities; so that he would not decide the case on the ground of limitation.

A COMPLICATED QUESTION.

His Lordship saw no ground in any of the authorities for applying the doctrine of nucleus to Khojas and Memons, while there were cogent reasons for excluding it. "Speaking for myself," his Lordship continues, "I would not extend the Hindu law of the joint family one inch further than the authorities actually compel me. I have shown that they do not yet compel the Courts to extend it very far, certainly not the length I think of introducing the nucleus theory into the system of law by which these sects are governed. On the other hand I have pointed out the great practical difficulty of drawing a line, so long as succession is understood to include succession modified by the Hindu law of the joint family, to undivided ancestral family property. In the first place there is not and can never be any succession in the ordinary sense of the word where the property is of that character. And that is a consideration to which sufficient attention has not I venture to submit yet been paid. In the next place if succession and inheritance are terms which in this special connexion are meant to be applied only to mode of regulating shares in property undisposed of by will, the character of the property where that mode is to be sought for in the Hindu law, cannot be neglected. And that would open the door in every case to the usual interminable enquiries as to the manner in which the property had been acquired from the remotest period at which the family ancestry could be found. And again it is worth nothing that if the property be really ancestral, or joint family property in the true Hindu sense, no will could ever be made. So that succession would then always be confined to cases of intestacy and if the property were found to be joint family property, to cases in which succession proper does not exist at all. But this again opens up another large question the fringe of which was touched in Mahomed's case, where Scott, J. held that because the property was ancestral joint family property a will, in fact made, was invalid. How far the extension of the Hindu law of "simple succession and inheritance" precludes Khojas and Memons from making a will under their own law, is a question which will have to be settled very definitely and very soon."

Solicitors for plaintiffs: Mangukhlal, J. H. and Co.

Solicitors for defendants: Mirza and Mirza; Mulji and Thakoredas.

SHORT CAUSES.

VALUE OF PEARLS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

SHANALAL BANKER v. S. B. TOM.

The plaintiffs were pearl merchants and had sold to the defendant, who was also a pearl dealer, in October 1912 a string of 29 pearls at Rs. 220 a chav. After the sale however the defendant failed to pay the price of the pearls to the plaintiffs, the amount being Rs. 26,064-1-4. The plaintiffs thereupon, on the 27th November, 1912, sold the pearls by public auction through S. S. Mody & Co. The auction sale realized Rs. 13,860-5-3 and thus a balance of Rs. 7,203-12-6 remained due and payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs now sued to recover this amount.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed the decree prayed for by the plaintiffs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

KANJI MULJI v. LAKSHMAN KRISHNA KELKAR & ANR.

The plaintiff in this suit was the auction purchaser of a certain property. The property belonged to a deceased testator who in his will had directed it to be applied to maintain a family idol Khandoba. The defendants were executors of the will. The property had been mortgaged subsequently by the executors under an order of the Court. The executors had failed to pay the interest on the mortgage, with the result that the mortgagee had sold the property in exercise of the power of sale under the mortgage. The plaintiff was the purchaser and he now sued to eject the defendants, who persisted in remaining in possession of the property.

The defendants contended that the sale was not authorized by the Court and also that it was collusive. They however submitted themselves to the orders of the Court.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Munshi appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship passed the ejectment decree prayed for and gave the plaintiff a permanent injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering with the tenants. His Lordship made the executors pay the plaintiff's costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Little & Co.

Attorney for the defendants: Purnand & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION REGARDING DECRETAL DEBT.

CHATRU WALAD ABAJI PATEL AND OTHERS *v.* KONDAJI VITHAL PATIL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. R. Datar, Additional First Class Sub-Judge, A.P., who confirmed the decree of the lower court.

The fact of this case are briefly these:—The plaintiff-respondent had brought this suit to recover Rs. 900 as principal and Rs. 900 as interest by sale of the mortgaged property under a bond of Rs. 900 passed by the defendant-appellate No. 1 to the plaintiff on the 21st October 1895. The defendant No. 1 was the original mortgagor and the defendant No. 2 was the subsequent purchaser of the mortgaged property except a house. The defendant No. 1 admitted having passed the mortgage bond and also the fact of his having received Rs. 10-4-0 in cash as part payment of the consideration on account of the costs of the deed of mortgage. The defendant No. 2 denied knowledge of the mortgage as well as of the consideration recited in the bond, and contended that the suit was brought in collusion with defendant No. 1. He had purchased the plaint land in execution purchase and had thus become the owner of those lands. As the bond appeared to have been passed for a decretal debt, but as the same was passed with the sanction of the Court it was void under Section 257. (*a*) and so could not be sued upon. The plaintiff should not be allowed interest on the principal mortgage debt. If the bond was held valid account of the debt should be given and the proportionate amount falling on the lands should be made payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 50 each.

WAS THE BOND VOID?

The main point in the case was whether the bond was void under Section 257 (*a*) of the Civil Procedure Code because it was in excess of the decretal amount or gave time to pay the decretal amount.

The first Court held that the bond was not void. The subordinate judge in the course of his judgment said: "It was contended for the plaintiff that as Section 257A is repeated by the New Civil Procedure Code, the defendants cannot raise this contention. But the defendants are agriculturists and so they are entitled to raise this contention. Sec. 13 Bom. L. R. p. 510. It was next contended that as the mortgage bond grants instalments to pay the amount due, it is void under Clause 1 of Section 257A. Clause 1 of Section 257A runs thus:—"Every agreement to give time for the satisfaction of a judgment debt, shall be void, unless it is made for consideration and with the sanction of the Court which passed the decree and such Court decrees the consideration to be under the circumstances reasonable." It is clear from the above that the clause refers to a judgment debt, but as soon as the mortgage bond was taken for the same, the judgment debt was satisfied, and the plaintiff had only a right to sue on the mortgage bond and so this contention appears to be untenable. Again, it was contended that the mortgage bond, being for Rs. 900, *i.e.*, a sum in excess of the decretal amount, was void, but I have held that Rs. 10-4-0, were given in cash and the mortgage bond was for the decretal amount *i.e.* Rs. 889-12-0, and so it was not for any sum in excess of the decretal amount, and so Clause 2 of Section 257A does not apply. Then it was contended that as the mortgage bond provides for the payment of interest and as no interest is allowed by the decree, the mortgage bond is void. But it is clear that the agreement to pay interest is quite separate, because the interest is to be charged only if the instalments be not paid, and then only from the date of the default and so under the ruling in I. L. R. 28 Bom. p. 62, I hold that the agreement about interest is separable and it is void. But that does not affect the amount due on the mortgage bond."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the order of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Bhandarkar with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellants.

Mr. D. K. Thakore with Mr. Kelkar appeared for the respondent.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION.

UNITED STATES FIRST.

INDIA AND EGYPT NEXT.

The recent American census on the World's Cotton Production shows that the cotton fields of the United States of America have a greater productive power than all the gold and silver mines of the world combined. The position is proved by the figures given in the following article which we take from an American contemporary:—

The region in which the cotton plant may be cultivated covers a wide area of the earth's surface. It is grown as far south as Argentina in South America and Cape Colony in Africa, and as far north as Virginia and Missouri in North America, Greece and Bulgaria in Europe, and Turkestan and Korea in Asia. Practically the entire commercial supply, however, is produced in the United States, India, Egypt, China, and Asiatic Russia, the United States alone furnishing nearly two-thirds of the world's total.

Numerous efforts have been made in recent years to introduce the cultivation of cotton in new districts and to increase the production in others, and in only a few cases does there seem a probability of marking a material addition to the supply of commercial cotton. The largest addition to the supply of cotton, however, has been furnished by the United States, where the acreage devoted to this crop can be and will be largely increased whenever the price conditions warrant it. India, Egypt, Russia, China, Peru, Turkey and Persia have also materially increased their production of cotton. It would appear from the information at hand that the greatest increase in the growing of cotton in foreign countries may be expected in Asiatic Russia, India and Egypt, in which last-named country irrigation works of magnitude have been projected, some of them being under construction.

As the statistics of cotton production in foreign countries are generally expressed in net-weight bales, those for the United States in this table have been reduced to that basis. The world's production of cotton in 1912, as measured by the factory supply—that is, the quantity entering commercial channels—was 21,817,000 bales of 500 pounds net, as compared with 22,151,000 bales in 1911, 18,711,000 bales in 1910, and 16,942,000 bales in 1909. The table shows a great variation in the production of cotton, the total in 1911 being 5,209,000 bales, or 30.8 per cent greater than in 1909. The average production for mill consumption during the five years shown in the table was 19,864,000 bales, or 1,953,000 bales less than the production in 1912. In addition to the amount shown in the table, large quantities of cotton are produced in some countries and consumed in the homes of the people, without entering commercial channels; but the amount of such cotton cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON FOR MILL CONSUMPTION, BY COUNTRIES: 1910 TO 1912.

Country—	Cotton production (bales of 500 pounds net). 1912.	1911.	1910.
United States ...	13,696,000	15,546,000	11,483,000
India	3,518,000	2,630,000	3,082,000
Egypt ...	1,523,000	1,463,000	1,506,000
China	950,000	625,000	775,000
Russia ...	950,000	925,000	900,000
Brazil ...	320,000	320,000	310,000
Mexico ...	140,000	100,000	135,000
Peru	128,000	128,000	128,000
Persia	118,000	80,000	92,000
Turkey ...	115,000	124,000	105,000
All other ...	235,000	210,000	195,000
Total ...	21,817,000	22,151,000	18,711,000

Of the total production of commercial cotton in 1912, the United States contributed 62.8 per cent., India 16.1 per cent. Egypt 7 per cent., China 4.9 per cent. and Russia 4.4 per cent.

UNITED STATES.

Some idea of the importance of cotton production in the United States from an economic standpoint may be had when it is considered that, next to corn, cotton is the most valuable crop grown in the country and that cotton in its unmanufactured condition is the largest single item of export. The value of the cotton crop in 1909 represented 15 per cent of the total value of all crops of the country. The value of cotton exported during the fiscal year 1912 amounted to $ 565,849,271, or 26.1 per cent. of the total value of all articles of domestic merchandise exported during the year. It exceeded the amounts for iron and steel manufactures, meat and dairy products, and breadstuffs combined, these three groups ranking next in importance among articles exported. These large exports, combined with the more than five million bales consumed in domestic manufacture, strikingly indicate the importance of cotton in the economic affairs of the nation.

INDIA.

In 1859 the crop was equivalent to 1,316,800 bales of 500 pounds each, and in 1865 to 2,090,400 bales, while in recent years the crop has several times closely approached 4,000,000 bales.

The following table presents statistics of cotton acreage, production, and yield per acre in India since 1897, together with the average for the period:

Year—	Acreage planted in cotton.	Production— Total (500-lb. bales)	Production— Average per acre (lbs.).
1912	21,911,000	3,517,600	80
1911	21,615,000	2,630,400	59
1910	22,596,000	3,082,400	68
1909	20,545,000	3,774,400	92
1908	19,999,000	2,952,800	73
1907	21,630,000	2,497,600	58
1906	22,488,000	3,926,400	88
1905	20,401,000	3,389,600	83
1904	19,918,000	3,060,800	77
1903	18,025,000	2,863,714	79
1902	16,581,046	3,000,439	90
1901	14,506,295	2,648,586	91
1900	14,231,150	2,162,918	76
1899	11,884,576	1,674,817	70
1898	14,602,892	2,512,104	86
1897	13,683,487	2,122,968	78
Average	18,413,590	2,857,347	78

The cotton generally grown in India is a very short-staple variety; this fact being due to a great extent to the desire of the growers for quantity rather than quality, since little more is realized for the better than for the less desirable grades of cotton. Efforts to improve the fibre have recently been made by the Indian Government, and several varieties have been developed which promise excellent results. American varieties have been acclimatised and are grown to some extent, while in Sind some Egyptian cotton is produced. Inasmuch as there is a tendency in the country toward the manufacture of finer grades of cloth, there will no doubt be a marked improvement in the cotton grown.

A large part of the Indian cotton crop is consumed in the Indian mills, while the surplus is widely distributed.

EGYPT.

Egypt, which ranks third among the countries of the world in the production of cotton, possesses several natural advantages for the cultivation of this crop. Egypt being practically a rainless country, irrigation is depended upon almost entirely for the supply of moisture, and, as a result, the crop does not suffer from drought.

The growth of cotton production in Egypt, which dates from 1820, has been, generally speaking, very gradual.

The Egyptian varieties of cotton have been evolved largely from sea-island and Brazilian seed, and great care has been exercised in their development. The length, strength and color of Egyptian cottons are characteristics of special value, while the uniformity of the fiber, due to the equality of growth, leads to less waste in the manufacturing processes.

In recent years, however, there has been a deterioration in the quality of the fiber, as well as a decrease in the yield per acre. This is said to be due mainly to four causes, namely: (1) Careless seed selection; (2) overcropping—that is, reducing the customary rotation of three years to two and decreasing the distance between rows and between plants: (3) insect pests, especially the cotton worm and the bollworm; and (4) water-logging of the soil—that is, the raising of the level of the subsoil water. It has lately been proven beyond doubt that raising the level of the subsoil water is the most important cause of the decrease in yield, while careless seed selection is probably responsible for the deterioration in quality.

COTTON ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER ACRE IN EGYPT: 1895 TO 1912.

Year—	Acreage.	Production. Total (500-lb. bales.)	Production. Average per acre (lbs.).
1912	1,787,000	1,523,000	426
1911	1,776,000	1,463,000	412
1910	1,664,000	1,506,000	453
1909	1,619,000	1,000,000	309
1908	1,703,000	1,337,000	393
1907	1,664,000	1,433,000	431
1906	1,564,000	1,377,000	440
1905	1,626,000	1,181,000	363
1904	1,491,000	1,251,000	420
1903	1,383,000	1,289,000	406
1902	1,324,000	1,157,000	437
1901	1,297,000	1,262,000	487
1900	1,277,000	1,077,000	422
1899	1,197,000	1,290,000	539
1898	1,164,000	1,107,000	476
1897	1,172,000	1,296,000	553
1896	1,091,000	1,165,000	534
1895	1,015,000	1,041,000	513

The population of Egypt is not far from 10,000,000, and the necessity of supplying the necessary foodstuffs will prevent any addition to the acreage devoted to cotton, unless it be made by the reclamation of waste lands. The Government of Egypt has taken active steps to provide proper drainage of the soil in districts in which water-logging is prevalent. This will, in time, make available for agriculture some additional acreage in Lower Egypt. Land in Upper Egypt is also being brought under cultivation by means of the construction of new irrigation works. An effort is being made to have the Imperial British Government guarantee the interest on a loan of approximately £10,000,000 for the construction of irrigation works for a reclamation of a portion of the Gezira Plain. Experiments have been carried on during the past two years in growing cotton in this locality and a grade of very good fiber has been obtained, the average yield being 550 pounds per acre and the highest yield almost 800 pounds. It is stated that this district, which by reason of its topography may be easily irrigated, contains 5,000,000 acres. Other districts in the Soudan are also spoken of as being suitable for the cultivation of cotton, but the Gezira Plain seems to offer the best opportunity for largely increasing the production of this crop under British auspices.

RUSSIA.

The production of cotton in Turkestan and Trans-Caucasi has shown a rapid increase in recent years. A large area, especially in the former, is suited to this culture. Irrigation is necessary in supplying the moisture for the crop, and the production of the country is limited largely by the extent to which irrigation works are available and by water supply. The Russian Government has encouraged the cultivation of cotton in many ways, among others, by placing a heavy import duty on cotton by establishing stations, by furnishing selected seed, by installing improved gins, and by providing better transportation facilities.

There are several projects of importance under way for an increase in the acreage under cotton in Asiatic Russia.

CHINA.

The cotton plant has been grown in China for centuries, but no reliable data as to the yearly production are available. Large quantities of cotton are consumed locally in the homes of people and it is impossible to determine this amount with any degree of accuracy. The amount so used, however, is variously estimated at from 400,000 bales to 1,000,0000 bales a unually. According to information at hand the Chinese commercial crop of 1912 is placed at 1,074,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This is a larger amount reported than for any previous year. A number of cotton mills have been established in China within the last 20 years, and the number of spindles employed is increasing each year. These mills depend almost entirely on domestic cotton for their requirements, which amount annually to about 473,000 bales.

The fibre of the native cottons is very poor, although the planting of American seed has resulted in a greatly improved staple. As a consequence, some of the Chinese cotton comes into competition with American, particularly in the Japanese market. Large areas in China are suited to cotton culture, but the requirements of land for the raising of foodstuffs will always tend against a large increase in the production of cotton in that country.

BRAZIL.

Cotton is indigenous to Brazil. In 1860 the exports of Brazilian cotton amounted to about 50,000 bales of 500 pound each, while in 1872 the exports amounted to 346,231 bales, the largest quantity ever exported in a single year. In 1912 the exports amounted to 73,960 bales, the larger part of which went to the United Kingdom. Brazil maintains a very high tariff on raw cotton, 7.27 cents a pound and, as a consequence, the Brazilian mills depend almost entirely on the home production, consuming by far the larger portion of the total quantity grown. According to the best information available regarding the production in 1912, the amount is placed at 320,000 bales. A large area in the country is suited to the raising of cotton, but until better cultured methods are employed and improved transportation facilities provided, no great increase in its production can be expected.

PERU.

In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the production of cotton in Peru. In 1902, the crop amounted to 36,500 bales of 500 pounds each, and in 1910 it was 128,000 bales, of which 110,000 bales were exported.

TURKEY.

The production of cotton in Turkey, which acquired some importance during the American Civil War and which declined shortly thereafter, is reviving, especially in the Smyrna and Adana districts. Efforts have been made to improve the cultural methods and the quality of the fiber, and cotton growing will undoubtedly spread, especially in the lowlands of the rivers emptying into the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf.

MEXICO.

The consumption of Mexican cotton in the Mexican mills amounted to 130,000 bales of 500 ponuds net for the year ending June 30, 1912, as compared with 147,000 bales for 1911 and 124,000 bales for 1910. The annual exports of cotton are negligible, while the imports range from 5,000 to 40,000 bales, most of which are American cotton.

Cotton is cultivated in many parts of Mexico, but more than three-fourths of the total quantity is grown in the Laguna district, which includes portion of the States of Coachuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, where the production depends almost entirely upon irrigation. The staple produced in Mexico is strong and averages more than an inch in length.

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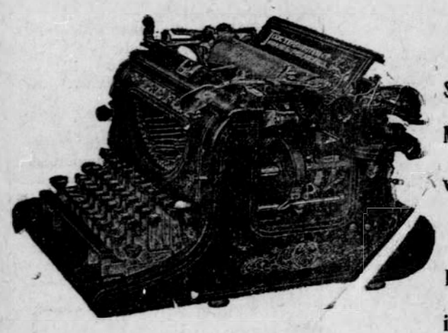

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THE LATE M. OLLIVIER.

FRENCH PAPERS' TRIBUTE.

HIS SINCERITY OF FAITH.

The French newspapers have published long articles in which they recall the unfortunate part played in 1870 by the late M. Oliver-Emile Ollivier says the "Westminister Gazette."

The majority of the Paris newspapers, says Reuter, pay a tribute to the sincerity of the faith which he had in victory and to the dignified reserve from which he had never departed since his fall, except to try and explain and justify his policy.

Oliver-Emile Ollivier was born at Marseilles in the year 1825. In 1847 he was called to the Paris Bar, in which profession he rapidly made himself a name of no mean repute.

But his political career was to be greater. This began in 1857, when M. Ollivier was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, representing the 3rd Circonscription of the Seine. He was the bright particular star of the Opposition group known as "The Five."

Politics gradually crowded out the law, and in time M. Ollivier ceased to practice; but he had shown himself a skilful and courageous advocate, who risked—and suffered—suspension from practice by his bold defence of Vacherot, author of "La Democratie."

In 1869, after a defeat in his Paris constituency but greater success elsewhere, M. Ollivier was invited by the Emperor to form a Ministry. The task was performed, M. Ollivier himself taking the portfolio of Minister of Justice, and many far-reaching reforms were introduced. Then came the war with Prussia, and M. Ollivier's Administration abruptly ceased.

Some controversy recently sprung from the assertion that M. Ollivier, one of those who were directly responsible for the Franco-Prussian conflict, "went to war with a light heart." It is interesting to recall that on the momentous day when war was declared—July 15, 1870—M. Ollivier, Napoleon III.'s Prime Minister, read to the Corps Legislatif a Ministerial message detailing the steps that had led to the conflict. The following is from the "Times" of July 18:

M. Emile Ollivier: . . . From this day springs a great responsibility for my colleagues and myself. . . . ("Yes!" from the Left.) We accept it with a light heart. (Exclamations.)

M. Esquiros: You have a light heart, and the blood of nations is about to flow.

M. Ollivier: Yes; with a light heart. Do not play upon the word, and impute to me that I say it in joy. I have told you of my sorrow at being condemned to war. I mean to say with a heart not burdened with remorse, with a confident heart, because the war we are about to engage in is forced upon us——

M. E. Arago: You make it.

M. Despreaux: You have provoked it. (Great disorder.)

M. Ollivier: Because we have done all that humanity and honourably was possible in order to prevent it, and finally because our cause is just and it is entrusted to the French Army. (Applause.)

The disastrous turn which the war rapidly took for France aroused a great popular outcry against M. Ollivier's Ministry, and ultimately a vote of no confidence was carried by a big majority, and M. Ollivier went into retirement. With his wife and child (he had married a daughter of Lisst, the celebrated pianist) he went to Biella, in Piedmont, and not until the end of 1872 did he return to Paris.

Since that time, despite three unsuccessful bids for election to the Chamber of Deputies, M. Ollivier's career has been literary more than political. His chief effort, perhaps, was the mammoth work "L'Empire Liberal," to which, while in the eighties, he was capable of devoting ten hours a day.

Among the best known of his writings in addition to "L'Empire Liberal" are "Le 19 Janvier," a political manifesto; "Marie Magdaleine," a romance;" "Democratie et Liberte"; "Une Visite a la Chapelle des Medicis," a dialogue on Michael Angelo and Raphael;; "L'Eglise et l'Etat au Concile du Vatican"; "M. Thiers a l'Academie et dans l'Historie"; "Le Pape est-il libre a Rome?"; "Le Concordat est-il respecte?"; "1789 et 1889"; "Solutions Politiques et Sociales." Also, in 1856, he was one of the founders of the "Revue Pratique du Droit francais."

M. Ollivier had been a member of a French Academy for more than forty years; but it was not till thirty years after his election that his reception took place—on April 18, 1910. The delay is a curious chapter of literary history. M. Ollivier succeeded to Lamartine's chair in 1870; and, after the war, a day in 1872 was fixed for the ceremony of *reception*. The Bonapartist, having still the courage of his convictions, interpolated in his laudation of his predecessor a eulogy of Napoleon III., and quoted from the poet an expression of opinion that the Emperor was "the greatest statesman that the world has ever seen." In 1872 this could not be tolerated. The Academy requested M. Ollivier to revise his discourse. He refused to do so, and there was nothing for it but to adjourn his *reception sine die*. It remained adjourned for nine-and-twenty years.

THE BOREGAON ACCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been following the trial in connection with the above accident through your columns, and would like to draw attention to the case against the guard of the goods train.

Looking through the Government Regulations for Indian Railways, I do not find any such rule as to justify the guard's prosecution. Rule 86 under which I understand he has been convicted reads as follows:—"When a train is stopped between stations, the guard in charge of the train must, unless the stoppage will only be one for a few minutes, immediately ascertain the cause; and, if the stoppage is other than incidental or authorised, and if he finds that through accident or for any other reason the train cannot proceed, the following action shall be taken, etc., and then follows. details, the manner in which the train is to be protected.

It will be observed, from the rule, that "if the stoppage is other than *incidental* or *authorised*" (the italics are my own) then, and then alone, must the guard take the precaution to protect his train in the manner described in the rule.

In this case the goods train was held up, due to the Boregaon signals being at danger. A train held up by a danger signal is *incidental* and *authorised* within the meaning of the rule; and, being so, the guard was not bound to protect his train. These detentions at station signals are, generally, to allow another train from the opposite side to enter the station and come to a stand, which usually ocupy a "few minutes" only.

This is a question affecting railwaymen generally, and ought to be carefully considered. Railway administrations are permitted to frame subsidiary rules, provided that such rules are consistent with the Government rules. But how such subsidiary rules can justify prosecution against those who neglect them I fail to see.

For instance, the G. I. P. Railway Co., have a rule of their own by which, if a train is detained at a station's outer signal for more than 10 minutes the guard in charge of the train must protect his train in the manner laid down in the Government rule 86. If neglect to carry out this subsidiary rule would justify prosecution of the railway servant concerned on the G. I. P. Railway the same neglect on the part of a railway servant on another railway (the B. N. R. or the E. I. R. for instance) would not justify a prosecution, for the reasons that such a subsidiary rule does not exist on those railways.

This is a plain fact which requires looking into, as it places the employees of one railway at a great disadvantage to those on other railways as far as the Government are concerned.

For neglecting subsidiary rules of a railway company it would be reasonable to expect that the employee concerned should be punished by the administration to which he belongs, but does not in my opinion justify public prosecution as such rules do not—as cited in the above instance—come under the heading of "impartial treatment." I shall thank you to give publicity in your columns and so invite public attention.

Yours, etc.
ONE INTERESTED.

AGE OF THE EARTH.

100,000,000 YEARS A MINIMUM ESTIMATE.

Mr. E. Jobling, in "Knowledge" for August, discusses the age of the earth.

He gives reasons why Lord Kelvin's estimates have been shown to be too small, and he considers the evidence to be derived from the examination of the time it must have taken to carve out the continents, to lay down the various strata, to evolve living plants and animals, and also considers the matter under the heading of radio-activity.

He shows that from all points of view it must be conceded that a period of one hundred million years is a reasonable estimate of the age of the earth. It cannot be expected, however, that finality is attained.

This estimate, like its predecessors, may have to be discarded if further investigation requires it, though as yet there seems no valid reason for abandoning it. Nevertheless, our ideas on the subject must be pilant and versatile, our minds ready to recognise the meaning of revolutionary discovery.

The best attitude, perhaps, is that which regards the one hundred million years as the earth's minimum age, and is prepared, if occasion demands, to consider impartially an estimate of greater—it may be much greater—magnitude.

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By Mrs. John Gilpin.

When people come to dine with us and are given delicious Ice Puddings, they often ask where I get them made, and when I say "at home" they look almost as astonished as though I had said "from Buzzard's" and ask how I managed it; and was it not difficult to get a cook to make them, etc. Now, almost all cooks can make ice creams of sorts, just as they can all make bread, and it only needs a little showing as to proportions and flavouring to enable them to turn out, I venture to say, better Ice Puddings than you can buy from the shops. I do not think that the shops charge highly for their puddings when you think how far they have to be sent, with sufficient ice to ensure them being kept frozen, but even so, they are rather a costly luxury at a dinner, as where, when made at home they are nothing out of the way, now that ice keeps cheaper than it used to do; and there is no reason why as we do, you should not have various Ice Puddings during the hot weather, just like any other pudding. I would strongly advise when purchasing a freezer, of which there are many to be had in the Fort and Bazaar shops, *not* to get a larger one than one quart size, even if at times when having large afternoon or evening parties you might require more. These occasions do not come very often, and you can always borrow a second machine from a friend, with a really better result than having an extra large one. I often lend mine at such times, as I borrow when I am having a large gathering. I will tell you why I advise this; it is because even when freezing only a small quantity in the large freezer you have to use so much more ice, as the reservoir is much larger, and your Ice Pudding thus costs more than it need. With proper care taken of them, the parts well washed free of the salt mixture, and then vaselined, your ice cream freezer should last you for many years; my old one, just discarded, I had in constant use for fifteen years, and I know my butler got quite a nice little sum for it from a "jherri-pharana-wallah" when I gave it to him to get what he could for it. Like all other things in this country it wants supervision, for of course Mr. Antonio Fernandez would prefer not to bother about cleaning it, but mine has to be cleaned and vaselined by the next afternoon ready to be put back into the godown. The quart size costs about Rs. 9 or Rs. 10, and when I have a pudding the cook requires ten pounds of ice, unless in the very hottest weather when fifteen may be needed. I get ice all the year round at three pounds to the anna, so at the worst it only costs annas 5 for the ice. The materials may come to annas 12 or at the most Re. 1, altogether, it does not make a very costly luxury.

INGREDIENTS FOR ICE PUDDING.

Now as to ingredients; there are two principal kinds of ices, cream and water, and some times a judicious admixture of the two gives a very good result, but for that you must have two machines; but we can enter into that later and take the creams first. Cooks always demand large quantities of cream, but it is not really the least necessary, for out here the milk is so rich that it gives a very rich flavour and with certain fruits, such as with certain flavourings, such as mango for instance, it would be too rich. The foundation of all ice cream is a good custard mixture of the proportion of three or four eggs to half a seer of milk, this with fruit and flavouring added will just about fill your quart mould. The custard should be allowed to thicken, like so called boiled custard, and not made too sweet. Cooks always err on the side of cover sweetening things, they themselves liking everything inordinately sweet. Moreover, I almost always have lime juice added to the ingredients to counteract the rather mawkish flavour of many ice creams. I tried buying various brands of flavouring for ice puddings, but have come to the conclusion, after much experimenting, that the fresh fruit or jam pulped through a sieve gives the best results. If you use jam you will require hardly any sugar in the custard, as it is already so sweet, but rather more lime juice added. The bottled or tinned fruits are the easiest. Some of them require a little extra cooking to make them soft enough to rub through a sieve, besides giving a richer flavour, especially with apricots or peaches, these I set them in a covered pie dish in the oven to cook before I use them. Certain fresh fruits to be had at times are the best of all, but the others make a very good substitute. Pine apples, mangoes and strawberries can all be had in Bombay in their turn, nor is the homely plantain to be despised in this connection. To the half seer custard mixture allow three parts of a breakfast cupful of any fruit pulp, to which may generally be added the lime juice with advantage, and any spirit or liquer that may be liked, but these are by no means necessary, the Ice Pudding will be quite good without. If cream be added at all it should be whipped first and only a little, say two ounces at most, required to give it a creamy smoothness, but with rich fruits like mango, pineapple and plantain it is not required at all, it is better without.

WATER ICES.

As to water Ices they can be made with the same fruit pulps, but the foundation is a syrup of sugar and water with lime juice to counteract the too sweetness. The prepared pulp, flavoured to taste, may be mixed together when both are cooled; the Water Ices freeze quicker than those made with custard. When giving a large party it is nice to have the two in separate freezers and served together, a spoonful of each. The colouring may be carried out in pretty contrasts or combinations—say you have a mango ice cream, coloured eptra yellow with saffron—the Water Ice might be of greengages, coloured with spinach or bought colouring, a more decided green. One is just a little tired of the everlasting pink and white; one might try, pink and violet or mauve, or pink and green, it would be quite easy to choose fruits to give the necessary shades, to be accentuated by a little artificial colouring. Ices make such a very nice addition to refreshments at any time, and made in the house are not at all an expensive item; most people just love them too. I will finish this article with various recipes for Ices, but I should like to touch on the question of the biscuits or wafers handed round with Ices. To my mind the sweet wafers, sometimes highly flavoured with something which does not go at all well with that of the Ice, is a mistake. Undoubtedly, some little biscuit or cake is required but it should be something much less sweet. There are all sorts of little madiera, sponge or pastry fingers which can be made at home, but if this cannot be managed, give the sponge fingers which can be bought at the confectioners; I have particularly noticed that when both kinds—wafers and those—have been given almost everyone has preferred the sponge fingers. But your cook ought to be able to make the day before some plain short crust fingers, unsweetened, which I have found very popular; or thin madiera cake fingers, also not too sweet; or simple little plain cake blobs, all of which cooks can make very well, and which are infinitely nicer and more suitable than the sweet wafers or sugar biscuits usually served with Ices, which more often than not are far too sweet to begin with. Many people too prefer the Water Ices because they are not so cloying to the palate, but I confess to a preference for the creams myself. Whatever you do let the Ices have a decided flavour of something; I was out the other day, at a function where the refreshments were on quite a gorgeous scale, and extremely nice, *all but the Ices*, which were some of the dreariest I ever tasted; poor, with no taste at all but sweetened skimmed milk. It struck me what a pity it was that the principle thing amongst all that was so nice should have been almost uneatable. Our hostess, had no doubt, contracted with some caterer to supply these, and he had wished to make too much out of it and had dared to supply stuff like that. Some one would have had "fits if I had had anything to do with the catering.

COFFEE ICE PUDDING.

This is a very general favourite, and is quite easy to make, it is by adding a cupful of strong, black coffee to the prepared custard, which may be flavoured a little with vanilla; but the real success of the pudding lies in the making of the coffee. Three tablespoonfuls of freshly ground coffee, should be put in an enamel pan or fireproof china cafetiere with a good breakfastcupfuld of cold water; let this soak an hour, then then bring it to the boil, and continue boiling a good five minutes, set it aside to let the grounds sink to the bottom, and when cold carefully draw it off into a cup; it should look almost black and be almost bitter in its strength, but when mixed with the custard you get a real aroma lacking in strong coffee made by ordinary infusion. A little brandy is an improvement to Coffee Ices. Orange Ice Pudding is not to be despised. For this the custard must be flavoured with the peel of the orange, by heating up the milk with some grated peel in it, and straining it before adding the eggs. Peel the quarters of four or five oranges, remove the pips and rub through a sieve, add a little lime juice and a dash of rum or maraschino and when the custard is quite cold mix all together and freeze. These look very dainty served in the orange peel cups. It is paying attention to little dainty details of this sort whereon the success of your party will turn. My motto is, do not give a great variety, but what you *do* give let it be of the very best and served in the daintiest manner.

BOMBA CHOCOLADO.

This is a well flavoured vanilla ice, the centre of which should be removed just when serving and then filled up with grated chocolate. Cadbury's Mexican, blue wrapper is the best for this. What has been scooped out can be put in little heaps alternately with heaps of grated chocolate round the pudding. All this wants to be done very quickly, so the chocolate should be ready prepared. Another varient of a Chocolate Ice, is to freeze the pudding unusually hard and just when serving pour over it a chocolate sauce. This is made as follows. Melt the grated chocolate in half sherry and half water and heat it in an enamel or china pan over the fire. Have a larger pan of boiling water ready, put the beaten yolks of two or three eggs into the melted chocolate, which should be slightly cooled, and whip the whole with the pan held in the large pan of boiling water till it is a thickish froth. If you beat too long it will curdle, but once or twice experimenting with a small quantity will teach the cook the right moment when it is ready. Unmould the pudding and pour over it the hot sauce.

Apricots and peaches are done in the same way, rubbed through a sieve to make a smooth pulp (a little rum goes well with these two fruits) and the pulp with its flavouring added to the custard foundation.

APPLE WATER ICE.

Make a syrup of a large cupful of sugar to one and a half of water and boil together till it is quite treacly flavour with a little lime peel and the juice of two limes. Stew sufficient apples in a jar in the oven with as little water as possible and *no* sugar, pulp them through a sieve, add a little rum, and mix with the syrup and freeze. Most Water Ices are made in the same way; it is only a question of flavouring and different fruits.

I have purposely given recipes a little out of the ordinary round, the cooks can all make those.

IDEAL MAN.

A JAPANESE LADY'S VIEWS.

Japanese ladies are more exacting than it is customary in the Occident to suppose. A Japanese magazine, "Shukujo Gwaho" ("The Virtuous Lady Illustrated"), as been conducting an inquiry into the nature of the man who is ideal in the Japanese lady's eyes. Seventeen characteristics are necessary in the man who is to be loved by a Japanese lady. First, he must not be miserly. Secondly, he must not be occupied with hispersonal appearance or linger over his toilette. Then he must look virile. He must not be a "lady's man" or show himself familar with ladies. He must be careful in speech, taking care to explain everything to which he alludes. He must be quick in decision and be able to extricate himself from the most difficult situations. The seventh requisite is that he should have an ideal, though no restrictions are placed on the nature of the ideal.

THE SEVENTEEN ESSENTIALS.

The Admirable Crichton of Japan must leave to women the management of all family expenditure. He must never on any account show his face in the kitchen. He must never on criticise a woman's coiffure or dress. (Praise is, we presume, admissible.) He must not spent time in telling women his one particular taste. He must not concern himself at all with feminine questions. The thirteenth esesntial is decidedly piquant. "He must not, after several years' intimate accquaintance, become an object of disgust." (As if he had any say in the matter!) He must practise the virtue of compassion. He must not indulge in "frequent and long potations of sake." He must not be infatuated with his own person. And, seventeenth, he must not be too jealous. Doubtless it is hard to find men who satisfy such exacting conditions even in Japan. In England the search would be doomed to failure. Otherwise eligible parties have an interest in feminine questions which is invited by the ladies themselves; while to demand that the ideal should not after several years become an object of disgust is to cry for the moon.—"Westminster Gazette."

WOMEN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

Although Germany is as yet no more than on the way toward a State recognition of the increasing extent of feminine competition in public life, the number of women students in German universities steadily grows larger. According to the "Medizinische Wochenschrift" of Munich, there were in the twenty-one university towns during the summer semester just ended 3,436 enrolled women students and 1,037 not enrolled. The faculty of medicine attracts most women, with 790 students as against 512 in 1910. Dentistry has fallen in the same time from thirty-eight to twenty-six. Three-quarters of the women-students come from Prussia, and there are about 500 foreigners. Berlin heads the list with 770 women, followed by Berne with 344, Munich 299, Freiburg 257. Heidelberg 238, Breslau 148, Leipzig 145, Jena 91, Strassburg 58. In the last three years the percentage of women among the students has risen from 3.5 per cent. to 5.9 per cent.—"Westminster Gazette."

ESCAPE OF HARRY THAW.

MOTOR-CAR FLIGHT FROM ASYLUM.

80 MILES AN HOUR.

£200,000 SPENT FOR FREEDOM.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on Sunday the 17th August as follows:—

Harry K. Thaw, the millionaire who shot Mr. Stanford White, escaped early this morning from Matteawan State Hospital for the criminal insane and is now, presumably, safely over the border of New York State and therefore immune from arrest.

Neither the crime nor any of the dramatic episodes which attended the trial of Thaw created more astonishment than Thaw's escape, which was effected with a finesse which the greatest stage manager could hardly have excelled. Thaw rose at his usual time and after breakfast walked unconcernedly with other inmates in the yard for exercise before going to morning service in the chapel. Nothing in his manner gave any intimation of a plot to escape.

At a quarter to eight o'clock he approached the area gateway. At the same moment a taxicab drew up outside. It contained two well-dressed men, who remained conversing with the driver. A moment later an employe at the asylum rang the bell for admission.

As the gateman opened the door Thaw sprang on him, hurled him to the ground, and literally threw himself into the taxi-cab which immediately dashed away down a country road. When the gatekeeper recovered himself he ran out in the road, shouted, and then slammed the gate, fearing that other inmates would escape.

80 MILES AN HOUR.

Travelling at a great speed, the taxi-cab soon overtook a large six-cylinder Packard motor-car, which slowed up just long enough for Thaw and his two companions to jump into it. Then the Packard raced away at the full speed of its engine, the taxi-cab following, and in a few moments both had disappeared in a cloud of dust at a speed which stray wayfarers subsequently estimated at eighty miles an hour.

Meanwhile the utmost activity prevailed at the asylum. Telephonic messages were sent to Danbury, in Connecticut, begging the police to stop the Packard and arrest its inmates. Attendants in motor-cars followed by police on motor-cycles, went off in pursuit of the fugitive, but as none of the pursuing motors was able to develop a speed of more than sixty miles an hour the chase was foredoomed to failure.

They persisted, however, in the hope that some accident might disable the racing Packard. Fifteen minutes after Thaw had left the asylum his car, containing three men and the chauffeur besides himself, shot through the town of Stormville like a projectile from a 15-in. gun.

Since then its whereabouts has not been reported, but it is presumed that Thaw is rushing through Connecticut on his way either to Boston or Pittsburg. A private reward of £100 has been offered by Dr. Kieb, the superintendent of the asylum, for Thaw's apprehension, and several keepers at the asylum have been placed under detention on suspicion of complicity in a conspiracy to aid his escape.

Apparently Thaw now is sure of absolute freedom so long as he remains outside New York, for, according to the legal experts, there is no clause in the extradition laws between the different States providing for extradition in a case such as his. It must be remembered that he was acquitted on the charge of murder on the ground of insanity, and that he was merely an inmate of the State asylum for criminal insane.

His escape is a magnificent advertisement for his wife, who is appearing at a music hall in New York under the name of Evelyn Nesbit (in huge capitals) and Thaw (in diminutive letters).

Since Thaw was sent to the asylum five years ago he and his money have constantly engaged the attention of the public. His wealth has been most perniciously active within and without the asylum. Two superintendents of the asylum, disgusted at the influence he wielded, resigned their posts, and one well-known lawyer has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for offering an asylum superintendent, a bribe of £5,000 to connive at the escape of Thaw.

It is estimated that the Thaw family have expended upwards of £200,000 in their efforts to secure Thaw's liberty. Five times within five years has the State been put to the expense of mobilising its entire legal machinery for the purpose of opposing habeas corpus proceedings brought by relatives of the millionaire.

At each hearing eminent alienists have been summoned on both sides to testify that Thaw is still hopelessly insane and that he has recovered. Invariably the State alienists described him as a degenerate with homicidal mania and warned the judge that if liberated he was liable at any moment to attempt to kill one or other of his imaginary enemies.

Each time the courts have rejected the petition for liberation. Now he has escaped, and the only wonder is that he did not escape before. Certainly he has had abundant opportunity. I recollect vividly after his last abortive petition meeting him in the village of Matteawan, where he was gaily exchanging stories with the village barber, I asked him if he was never guarded. "Yes," he replied, "my keeper is here," and he pointed to a fat man in plain clothes lazily wandering some fifty feet behind him.

Officials of the asylum declare that these were liberties allowed Thaw because he consistently declared that he would not accept his freedom unless it was procured by legal process. The theory of the superintendent of the asylum is that Thaw had a relay of high-powered motor-cars waiting at different points for him, and that he made his way to the Atlantic coast to board a privae yacht, which the superintendent believed Thaw had procured, to proceed to Europe. The asylum people admit that he cannot in any case be brought back to New York State without a long spectacular legal fight, and that if he can be adjudged sane in any other State he can never be brought back.

Four men who aided in his escape arrived at the Hotel Holland, Beacon, New York, on Friday evening in a Packard car. They registered as Roger Thompson, Richard D. Beetle, Michael O'Keefe, and Eugene Duffy. All gave their residences as New York. They were joined yesterday by a fifth man, who registered as Thomas Flood.

The five men came down shortly before seven o'clock this morning, and ordered their own machine and another limousine, Flood and two others got into the Packard and the other two into the Limousine. The party departed without breakfast.

The Thaw drama has lasted since the young millionaire shot Stanford White, a wealthy architect, in the Madison-square Roof Garden Theatre, on June 25, 1906. Thaw alleged that White had betrayed Evelyn Nesbit, the chorus girl who later became Mrs. Thaw. Thaw's trial began on February 4, 1907. The jury disagreed in April. The second trial began eight months later, and in February 1908 Thaw was acquitted on the ground of insanity and sent to Matteawan Asylum.

New Work, Monday.

Apparently the happiest woman in America to-day is Mrs. William Thaw, the aged mother of Harry K. Thaw, the millonaire, who in 1906 shot and killed Mr. Stanford White, the architect.

She is frankly exultant over the escape yesteraday of her "darling boy" from the Matteawan Insane Asylum, where he was incarcerated after his acquittal on the ground of insanity. She expatiates without reserve to her many visitors on the suffering which the five years' confinement of her son caused her. She thinks that the trial of her son for murder was a grievous injustice to the scion of an immensely wealthy familiy and continuallly exclaims, "I thank Heaven he has escaped."

This afternoon Mrs. Thaw, who is staying here with her daughter Margeret and the latter's husband, Mr. George Lauder Carnegie, issued to the newspapers the following notes she had just received from her son:—

All well. I shall take a rest before coming to Elmhurst as I might be asked for interviews and do not wish to refuse, and yet do not care to make any statement. I hope M. and G. arrived safely, and that you will go home together. I have sent a short note to journal.

H. K. T.

Elmhurst is in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Thaw, with her daughter and son-in-law, has aranged to go to her summer residence there to-morrow. Harry Thaw's note was written in pencil, and evidently posted by one of his confederates from a New York post office at Midnight.

After reading it his mother denied she had been informed beforehand of the plans for her son's escape, and then impulsively added, "Wouldn't any mother feel as proud as I do? I know that 99 per cent. of all mothers will pray with me for Harry's safety. That 99 per cent. will be glad he has escaped."

JUSTICE BEATEN BY GOLD.

Far from being regarded in the light Mrs. Taw imagines, the escape of her son is denounced by the newspapers as a scandal to the administration of justice in New York. "It proves," the *New York Tribune* says, "that in the struggle between money and justice, money, under the present conditions is bound to win."

At ragi-comic aspect is given to the escape by the efforts of Mr. Sulzer, the impeached Governor of New York State, and Mr. Glynn, who claims to be the acting Governor, to assert their authority in the inevitable investigations which the episode is occasioning. Both the "Governors" have demanded reports from the superintendent of prisons and the amiable superintendant has addressed to both an account of the escape, which, he says, was evidently effected by bribery.

It appears to be established that the gate-keeper, who has been arrested, allowed ten minutes to elpse before notifying the asylum authorities that Harry Thaw had fled in a motor-car. By that time Thaw was well on his way to the State borders. When the officials tried to telephone a warning to the nearest towns they discovered that the wires had been cut. They next examined Thaw's room, for, as became his wealth, he occupied a separate apartment. In it were maps of South America, a set of time-tables showing routes followed by Dr. Cook when that notorious "discoverer" of the North Pole, after his exposure, decided to disappear from the world for a year. Thaw apparently is thinking of imitating the example of Dr. Cook.

The most eminent alienists concerned in Thaw's case take a serious view of his escape. Both Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Austin Flint have issued statements to the effect that Thaw almost inevitably will "sooner or later commit some act of murder," adding that he is a homicidal paranoiac (a person with homicidal tendencies), who will plot and scheme to obtain his revenge on his enemies.

MRS. THAW'S FEARS.

Commenting on these statements Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, the escaped man's wife, whose betrayal by Mr. Stanford White was followed by the murder of the architect, observed this afternoon: "I am afraid, but I am not half as afraid as are Thaw's relatives. They may pass off everything with a smile and appear to be elated, but deep down in their hearts there is the fear of more family disgrace, trouble, and annoyance." She added: "Harry, if he gets the chance, will shoot Dr. Flint on sight just as he threatened to shoot me."

Asked to explain this remark, she said: "We were sitting in the dining-room at the asylum at Matteawan four years ago discussing the tragedy, when Harry suddenly said to me, 'There was no brain-storm. I missed that man by two minutes the day before I killed him.' I asked him with horror if he meant to say that the shooting of White was premeditated. He replied setting his teeth and assuming a silly stare, 'Yes! I intended to kill him beforehand. I would have spent a million dollars [£200,000] to get that man. I suppose I shall have to get you next.'"

SCENES IN CANADIAN VILLAGE.

MILLIONAIRE'S MANIA FOR STATEMENTS.

A legal battle-royal, which will be the most remarkable perhaps in the history of Canada, opened in this little French-speaking town to-day with a conference between the distinguished counsel engaged by the Thaw family to secure the release of Harry Thaw on a writ of habeas corpus.

Thaw was arrested at Hermengilde Barford, near Quebeck on Wednesday morning, when he crossed the frontier into Canada. Stanford White was the alleged betrayer of Thaw's wife.

Thaw himself this afternoon expressed the hope that he would eventually make his way to his own State of Pennsylvania, and there, he said, "I might meet with the fair play which is denied me in New York. I should like nothing better than a fight to the finish in Pennsylvania to prove my sanity."

While the crowd was impatiently awaiting the judge's decision this afternoon a stir was created by the arrest of a man who gave the name of Mitchell-Thompson. He is believed to be Roger Thompson, one of the five men who are wanted by the New York authorities on a charge of conspiring to help Thaw to escape.

THE THAW MILLIONS.

It is evident that the Thaw millions will be devoted ruthlessly to the work of rescue. Thaw himself recognises that he is facing a desperate fight. But in the midst of his peril the eccentricities of his "exaggerated ego" are always in evidence. Last night he received a body of interviewers, but refused to talk to them or allow himself to be photographed until a new suit of clothes had been bought for him and he was able to appear cleansed from the dust of his flight.

After distributing a handful of cigars with an air of ineffable self-importance, he announced, "I am not giving out any information at present, but I have no objection to telling you that soon I shall be released and I shall go to my home in Pittsburg." With a smile he added, concerning his escape, "It was a pretty neat trick, wasn't it?"

Early this morning Thaw enlisted the services of the long-distance telephone for the purpose of dictating a leading article on the merits of his case against the State of New York. He grew irritated when, instead of accepting a rambling statement his interlocutors in New York persisted in asking a question as to whether or not he had in his possession a railway ticket to Detroit. He inquired if a certain picture of himself had been republished in New York this morning, and offered to send it immediately if it was wanted. "I am not going to hire any New York lawyers," he shouted, "I've had enough of them." Finally he declared that he had a ticket to Detroit in his possession, and added, "My arrest is an outrage. I shall sue those responsible for it for wrongful imprisonment and have them gaoled."

FAVOURITE PASTIME.

At the conclusion of the conversation Thaw sat down and indulged in his favourite pastime of writing a statement. This he issued later, and it is as follows:—

"No one has contended that for the two years (nearly) that Thaw has been in the Tombs that he has been insane. There is no evidence of delusion in the slightest degree on his part. Is it anything crazy to take a pistol to defend yourself against a man who calls —— —— and threatens to kill you before the morning?"

Following this statement Mr. Shurtleff, one of his counsel, appeared, and said: "Mr. Thaw has asked me to thank the people for their kindness and strong feeling of fair play. The remarks of the district attorney, Mr. Jerome, who contended that Mr. Thaw was not insane but shot in defence of his family honour, will be appreciated by Canadians." Thaw's thanks for the feeling of fair play were the result of a demonstration at the railway station yesterday when a large crowd took up the cry, "Set him free!"

Despite his blatant egoism Thaw enjoys the sympathy of the local population, who seem to regard him as the hero of a tragic romance.

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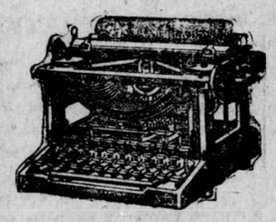

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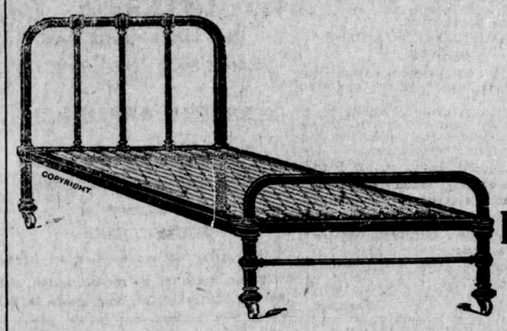

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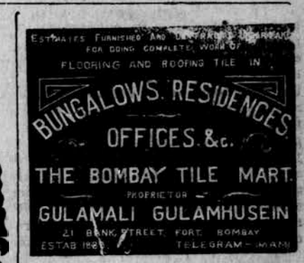

Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.